SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Patriotic Resolutions.

FAREWELLS OF COMRADES.

Pittsburgh's Procession Day.

SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION.

A Brilliant Illumination.

GRAND FINALE.

Departure of Visitors.

SETTLING DOWN AGAIN.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872. NUMBER 222.

The events of the day, yesterday, were so varied and complex, as regards the demonstrations in connection with the Soldiers' National Convention, that we may summarize them under three heads—like an old-fashioned sermon—the daylight parade and meeting at Friendship Grove, the Convention proper, and the evening display. The day dawned bright and beautiful. The suspension of work at our manufactories, and the breeze that blew gently but steadily, giving the city the full benefit of the brightness of the morning. It was the subject of general remark that our streets never looked so well, the abundant and decorations showing at the best possible advantage. It is, indeed, surprising to notice how generally the city is decorated. Not merely along the streets where the processions were expected to pass, but in the side streets, along the extension of Fifth avenue, in Allegheny—everywhere, flags, large and small, Chinese lanterns, and mottoes are freely provided. It gave the city, yesterday,

A GALA DAY APPEARANCE,

reminding of the displays on great occasions, during the war. Indeed, the spirit of earnest loyalty, as manifested in war times, seemed to be rife again. It was not the spirit of revenge—no need of that. In the presence of the 50,000 veterans of the war among us, and the assurance felt by every Republican that the ticket, State and national, is safe, there was no disposition for anything in the shape of bitterness. On the contrary, it was the spirit of patriotic gladness, that the war is safely over, and its fruits sure to be garnered by the Republican party. Hence, the flags fluttered gaily in the breeze, the people wore cheerful faces, and a spirit of joy seemed everywhere prevalent. At an early hour all the avenues leading from the country to the city were lined with

A THRONGING MULTITUDE,

Directing its steps to where the procession of the day could be witnessed. The streets of the city were never more densely crowded. We do not estimate in numbers, as it cannot be safely done. But Smithfield street, Water street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Liberty, Penn avenue, the entire line of march in Allegheny, and on out to the grove are continuous mass of people filled the streets, and cheered the procession as it passed. All the available buildings, banks, stores and offices were filled, and the bright faces of the ladies were seen at the windows of buildings along the line of march, quite as fully as did the flags and streamers.

The preparations for the procession devolved chiefly on General Negley, the officers of the County Executive Committee, and the Military Committee appointed a short time since. Dr. Gross, Jacob Reese, Esq., Frank Case, and others of the County Executive Committee have worked very hard, for the past week, in fact, preparing for the events of yesterday. As a result, the arrangements were completed, so that at 10½ A. M. Knappe battery fired the signal gun, and the march commenced.

THE PROCESSION

Did not embrace local clubs, to any very great extent, these reserving themselves for the evening procession. There were, however, representations of quite a variety of occupations and manufactories, delegations from several of the townships outside the city, large representations from the South Side, Knapp's Battery, the County Executive Committee, and distinguished guests, in carriages, bands, &c., the whole making up an extended, and very handsome display. The line of march was lengthy, and it was nearly two o'clock when the grove was reached. Dr. Gross and his accomplished wife, with accustomed liberality, entertained the County Committee, and visiting guests, at his house, with a handsome collation, splendidly served. Scattered around the grove, were refreshment stands, at which the hungry multitude supplied their wants. Lieutenant Bell, Colonel Sell Errett, Esq., called the assemblage to order, and introduced General Woodford, of New York, who delivered a few words only. General Noyes was then called out, but while he was speaking, General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, put in an appearance, and General Noyes retired gracefully, in Butler's favor. The General then took the stand deliverring an able, stirring Butlerian speech, full of telling points and shrewd humor. At the close, the audience retired, that they might prepare for the evening's exercises.

THE CONVENTION

At the Opera House more than realized the promises of the opening day. Despite the excitements in the streets, the building was thronged, and the business of the Convention was carried promptly forward. As the occasion was one of rejoicing over the gladness of reunion, it was fitting that expression should be given to this spirit. Hence patriotic airs were played by the bands present, notably Brown's Boston brigade band, which has won for itself an enviable reputation. Then the Welsh Glee Club sang a patriotic song, and finally the Chicago Glee Club—a quartette—sang in inimitable style a political comic piece, "The Little Brown Jug," the "Brown" being B. Gratz. The ebullition of joy over, the regular order of business was taken up. The Committee on Resolutions reported, and their report was adopted without a single amendment. This report, among other things, endorses General Hartranft, and commends him to the earnest support of the people of this State. This is in the face of the efforts of certain journals—notably the *Leader*—to get up difficulty on this very point. The veterans knew their business, and knowing, did it manfully. We suspect there was no real opposition to this among the soldiers present. A spirit of fraternity seemed to melt away any partisanship. We greatly mistake if the soldier vote entire is not given to General Hartranft. At the close of the Convention its members repaired to Friendship grove.

THE EVENING PROCESSION.

Despite the threats of rain, the marching clubs of the various wards in the city, and the visiting delegations united in one of the grandest torchlight processions ever witnessed in our city. Without referring to it in detail, we commend our readers to the full report elsewhere. Below we give the detailed reports of the different phases of the day's exercises already mentioned in general terms.

THE CONVENTION.

THE LAST DAY.

In making up our record of the events of the day the great Convention claims first attention. The session opened yesterday morning at precisely half past ten o'clock, by the Chairman, General Logan. The house was filled at the time and the audience seemed to have not lost anything of the enthusiastic fervor manifested the day previous.

The regular exercises were preceded with, a "medley," by Nevin and Dean's Chicago Band, after which Rev. John S. Sands led in prayer. The United States Marine Band by request, played one of their favorite selections and the Convention was ready for business, but the audience was not, and a demand was made for more music. In response, the Chicago Glee club sang several pieces for which they received hearty applause.

To relieve the monotony of some further routine business, the Band of the Forty-Seventh New York National Guard Regiment was subsequently called upon to play something, and gave the air of "Our Nation's Song," a recently published piece of music by Harrison Millard, the author of "Vira I. America."

Gen. Logan, the Chairman, stated that he noticed in the published reports that certain representatives of the several States were not given. In view of this fact the Chairman of the Committee presented a correct report of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the different States, which was approved.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, presented the report, which was read by the Secretary Private Edgar Allen, of Virginia, as follows:

We, the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war, in Mass Convention in Pittsburgh assembled, for the purpose of expressing our firm convictions upon issues which are logical results of the war, do affirm:

1.—That it is a source of unmingled pleasure to meet again, and, reviving the memories of our campaigns for Union and Liberty, thence to draw lessons for present duty and future guidance.

2.—We re-affirm our devotion to the Union of the States; the arbitrament of war has decreed that we are one nation with one flag, with liberty and equality before the law for all men, and national authority is essential to establish, protect and defend liberty and the inalienable rights of the people.

3.—We enter our solemn protest against transferring the control of the Army and Navy, the Treasury and the entire Government, and the Constitutional Amendments, the work of execution of the laws themselves, to an unholy and corrupt coalition composed chiefly of elements but recently in open hostility to these all.

4.—We cherish no spirit of revenge toward our fellow-citizens of the South; the magnanimity of our late Commander-in-Chief on the field of Appomattox was a sufficient pledge of the Union army that the bloody chasm of the war was closed; "and with malice toward none but with charity for all" we extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who accept, in good faith, the results of the war, and who will extend to every American citizen of whatever race or color the rights which are solemnly guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

5.—We gladly and proudly reaffirm our enthusiastic confidence in the integrity, patriotism and ability of President Grant. We point to his messages for opinions and recommendations in harmony with the most advanced political sentiments. We point to the condition of the country in all its relations, foreign and domestic, for the proof that its laws are well administered and its honor maintained. We rejoice to see associated with him the incorruptible and indefatigable patriot and representative man of American institutions, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

7.—We pledge our steady and earnest support to President Grant and Congress in reforming the Civil Service and establishing the highest standard of honor and fidelity among all the servants of the Government.

8.—Although this Convention is purely national in its inception and purposes, we cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy and giving our cordial support to our gallant comrade leading the column in Pennsylvania, whose illustrious record as a brave and faithful soldier should endear him to every loyal heart.

The sentiments of the resolutions awakened considerable enthusiasm, especially that portion asserting that the Union soldiers held no feelings of animosity to the people of the South, and the endorsement of Gen. Grant and Wilson, and Gen. John F. Hartranft.

Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, moved the adoption of the resolutions without the erasure of a line or a letter.

This motion was adopted unanimously, and the result was announced amidst considerable enthusiasm.

TELEGRAMS.

The Secretary then read the following telegram from East Saginaw, Michigan, under date of Sept. 18.

To Chairman Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, Pittsburgh.—On behalf of those who cannot be with you, the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, send you God speed, and say we vote for Grant and Wilson.

GEORGE LOCKLEY,
Colonel Tenth Michigan Veterans.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Business keeps me here, but my heart is with you. Two words of advice for the boys—"Go in."

J. S. H. WILSON.

VOTES OF THANKS.

General Burnside said, lest the Convention might adjourn in haste, he "would move that the thanks of the soldiers and sailors be tendered to the good people of Pittsburgh for their kind treatment while we have been sojourning here."

The resolution was adopted, and Gen. Hawley proposed three cheers "for the good men and women of Pittsburgh," which were given with a will. Subsequently votes of thanks were tendered to the several committees, and to the manager of the Opera House for the courtesies extended.

WINDING UP.

Gen. Logan—The business of the Convention seems to be concluded, and it is now proper to ascertain whether the delegates will remain and listen to addresses here or adjourn to the mass meeting at the grove.

Cries of "let's adjourn" were mingled with cries for "Hawley," and Gen. Hawley responded by appearing in front. He said that speeches were in order yesterday, and speakers felt in the humor. He thought, however, the Convention should now adjourn. A Mass Convention of all the Republicans was being held, and delegates were anxious to hear the addresses at the grove.

Major John Williams, of Mississippi, here presented a fragment of Sheridan's Ride, after which cheers were given for Grant, Wilson, Hartranft and others.

LAST WORDS.

Gen. Logan had a few words of advice before adjourning *sine die*. He said: Comrades, one word before we part. One word before we return to our homes. There is no recognition required on our part. We are the friends and elders of prosperity and peace, and we sustain the banner of our old comrades. When those men who drew their swords against this country become reconciled to the laws and to the authority of this nation, then shall harmony and peace prevail. For our own part there is no need of reconciliation. Let us go home fully determined to win this great victory, and to replace the heroes of the loyal people in control of our institutions. Let each one go home to his city, to his town, his hamlet, and insist upon all his friends voting not only for Grant and Wilson, but the whole ticket, down to the last man. Try to have a Republican triumph. That is what we want—that is what we must have—in order to secure peace, happiness and prosperity in this country.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, and was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. D. Hess.

CONVENTION NOTES.

OUR HOTELS.

If the number of our hotels was quadrupled and the size of each was four-fold what it is, they would not suffice to lodge the vast assemblage of strangers who slept or desired to sleep in Pittsburgh and Allegheny the last two nights. The full capacity of both cities was never before so heavily taxed, and yet we fear that hundreds of those who arrived during the night were unable to find a place to rest from the fatigues of their journey. We apprehend that when all shall have been done that was possible, many of our guests may take away no very pleasant memory of their Pittsburgh lodgings. Nevertheless, the public and private houses were freely given up and a zealous effort was made to render them all comfortable. There are no finer markets in the whole county than those of our two cities. The supply of food was, of course, ample, and all were well fed. Our hotels nevertheless exhibited a wonderful power of adaptation—a marvelous elasticity. They severally managed to feed and lodge numbers, largely in excess of their ordinary capacity. The Monongahela House, the Central Hotel, St. Charles Hotel, St. Clair Hotel, Union Depot Hotel, the Robinson House and a score of smaller inns were all crowded to overflowing. We were informed that about 1,500 meals were served at the Central Hotel during Tuesday, and even more on Wednesday, while the number of lodgers was only 400.

LADIES SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE.

Among those who labored most assiduously and most successfully in the way of providing for the hosts who have, in Convention and processions filled all places in the city during this week, the ladies of the Subsistence Committee, whose names we have already published, deserve respectful and grateful mention. With the aid of a few active gentlemen who faithfully cooperated with them, many thousands of meals were served, abundance of stores were provided and excellent meals spread, and constantly, for three days replenished, so that all those not elsewhere accommodated, could come to and find ample and be sure to get an excellent breakfast, dinner or supper, and to be politely waited upon by patriotic ladies, who thus, as during the war, manifested their honor and reverence for our veterans. All honor and praise to those noble women—they are ever found ready for every good work.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished strangers whom we met yesterday, not previously mentioned, we may name Gen. Horace Binney Sargent of Boston, who is at the head of the Loyal Legion. Gen. Sargent is a man of noble presence, has a noble military record, and is withal a polished gentleman.

Gen. Hardine of New Jersey, stopping at the Monongahela House wears one of the few gold medals voted by Congress for signal services in the field.

Gen. Horace C. Lee of Springfield, Massachusetts has a fine military record. He joined the service as Colonel of the 27th Mass. Infantry and was advanced to Brig. General for gallant services.

Gen. Burt of Boston is with the Mass. delegation. He looks the soldier and the gentleman. We also met Col. Mason W. Burt, now of Wheeling with the West Va., delegation. He was Colonel of the 22d Mass., Infantry of which Hon. Henry Wilson was the First Colonel. A brave fellow was he.

The Glee Club of Boston consisting of E. B. Kingsley, W. H. Cary, J. H. Cary and J. H. White should have been credited with the serenade of Gen. Negley, and afterwards of Generals Burnside and Sargent on Monday, when their performance was greatly admired.

We met with General Wm. S. King, also, late Chief Constable of Massachusetts. He was in many battles and had an arm badly shattered, just ten years ago at Antietam.

We were rejoiced to meet with General J. C. Robinson, Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor of New York, who lost a leg in the service. Although his locks are gray, he is in robust health, and mentally and physically equal to the duties of the office to which he is destined to be elected by a gratifying majority.

Captain Glaser, of the New Jersey delegation, formerly on the staff of General Burnside, assures us that the New Jersey will, without doubt, muster with the States that go for Grant and Wilson this fall.

We desire to mention particularly Capt. C. F. Luther, of the Massachusetts delegation, to whom we are debtor for much information sought elsewhere in vain. He was on the staff of General J. L. Anderson, now a Professor at West Point, afterwards on the staff of General Asboth, who came with Kossuth to this country; was an accomplished civil engineer, and at one time in charge of the Brooklyn Water Works.

THE ARCH ON FEDERAL STREET.

Nothing in either city attracted more attention or was more admired than the elegant arch on Federal street. Each of the delegations as they approached near enough to study its proportions, graceful symmetry and exquisite wreathings gave it rousing and hearty cheers. The arch rests on columns erected at opposite sides of the street; these columns are so adorned with wreaths and branches as to resemble trees, the graceful arch is likewise covered with evergreen trimmings, and surmounted with a miniature ship. The whole design, was a credit to Messrs. Hiland, King & Co., who did the work.

WEYMAN & SONS, 8 WOODWARD.

None of the devices on Smithfield street challenged more notice and admiration than the two front windows of Weyman & Brother's tobacco warehouse. In one of these was set a colossal portrait of Grant, done in oil for this occasion, by a New York artist, set in a heavy border of crimson. Over it is inscribed an extract from Stanton's congratulatory order, viz:

"The thanks of this department, and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor has been deserved—will be to you and the gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

E. M. STANTON."

The other window is elegantly draped, and by a New York artist, set in a heavy border of crimson. Over it is inscribed an extract from contains on pedestals, decorated with tri-colored bunting, a model of infantry and artillery soldiers. These models were executed by Hatterdof the Gettysburg and Antietam monuments, and sent out for this occasion. In this window there are stack of muskets and of infantry account enterments. A dove and birds are perched upon the muskets, thus beautifully mingling in one group the emblems of war and peace.

Several clubs arrived from Philadelphia about 9 A. M., numbering some five hundred men.

"THE VETERAN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA"

have quarters at the Central Hotel. This club is composed of 128 distinguished looking veteran soldiers, who will, as far as we have seen, be awarded the prize for martial bearing, fine looks, and correct marching. The club was organized specially in the interest of Hartranft. Judging from its material, it must exercise a potent influence in his behalf. It is commanded by Charles S. Green, who rose from Lieutenant to Colonel of the 61st P. V. The club is headed by Beck's Philadelphia Cornet Band, of twenty pieces. The old battle flag of the 61st P. V. is carried at the head of the line, by Sergeant Fisher, who first gained the breastworks at Petersburg, and fell shot through the lung, with the flag in his hand, leaving the yet visible stain of his blood on the staff. In this body of scarred and war-worn veterans" we found Gen. J. T. Owens, of the Irish brigade; Edwin Biles, whose bravery carried him from Lieutenant to Brigadier General; West Funk, who joined the 121st as private, and was made Brigadier General before he was twenty-three years old; Hill Ashton, who was made Brigadier General from a private; Robert L. Orr, whose bravery promoted him from Lieutenant to Colonel; J. M. Vanderslice, who was made Captain from a private on the battle field, when he was eighteen years old; Gen. Selfridge, Gen. Elisha Davis, Gen. Wagner, Col. Latta, Major Phipps, Major Hueston, Capts. Henlius, Cooper, Wrigley, Curry, Smith, Lowers, Helferty, and many others, most of whom Philadelphia is justly proud. The individual deeds of valor of men in this club would fill columns of our paper.

The German Veteran Club and the Hartranft and Alexandra Veteran Club are each fine looking bodies of men, but we were unable to learn particularly of them.

MARYLAND DELEGATION.

At a meeting of the Maryland delegation, the following resolution was enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the Maryland delegation are returned to the noble and patriotic ladies of Pittsburgh, for heroic and successful efforts to provide an abundant supply of provision, and to the citizens in general for their cordial attention shown us while here, which is a striking contrast to the cowardly and brutal assault made upon our ranks with bricks and stones while leaving the rebel accursed city of Baltimore on the 16th inst.

The Maryland boys left on the one o'clock train this morning.

THE FOREIGN BANDS.

Our record of the great gathering would not be complete did we not make some mention of the many fine foreign bands which visited the city with the delegations and furnished such an attractive feature in the day's exercises. The U. S. Marine Band, of Washington; Duoch's Band, of Washington; Brown's Brigade Band, of Boston; Ringgold's, of Reading; Bismarck, of Philadelphia; Excelsior, of Harrisburg, Nevins & Dean's, of Chicago; Forty-seventh New York Regiment, the Warren Cornet Band, Williamsport; Franklin Cornet, of Franklin, Pa.; Washington Brass, Stuebenville Cornet, Coleman's Cornet, Mt. Pleasant Westmoreland, Canton Grand Army Band. To all of these our people and visitors were indebted for very much that has been so pleasurable during the past two days. Especially do we return the bands our thanks for many welcome serenades and kindly manifestations of good will, and tender them our hearty acknowledgements for the pleasant episodes they thus created amid our labors.

THE DAYLIGHT PROCESSION.

FORMING INTO LINE.

As is usual in such matters, there was considerable trouble experienced at first in getting the line formed. This was principally owing to the unexpectedly large number of delegations which came in after the time announced for the start. The order was finally given, and the line moved off in the following order:

GEN. JAS. S. NEGLEY, Marshal in Chief.
GEN. J. M. SCHOONMAKER, Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

E. H. Yeager, Major J. C. Paul,
Harry S. Agnew, D. L. Crawford,
Smith Agnew, John M. Hiland,
Harry Bradley, Dyas, Thomas F. Rose,
Harry Pfaid, Capt. R. C. Gray,
Arthur Schoonmaker, Arthur Lyford,
T. B. Day, John Perring,
Gen. McKnight, Grant McKnight,
Harry Patton, Butler Richards,
Jos. Edwards, Capt. W. Gray,
A. T. Lightner, A. L. Hays,
H. C. Yeager, Corist, Troutman,
John M. Hitlock, John M. Corist,
J. S. Negley, Jr., Capt. A. R. Campbell,
Samuel S. Brown, J. K. Jackson,
W. J. Friday, Geo. L. Edwards,
Wm. C. Oliver, W. S. Miller,
D. C. Thompson, R. C. Christy,
S. P. Fulton, Hon. Mark Edwards,
D. W. Oliga, Hon. Geo. W. Anderson,
Charles Keyser, H. L. Mellon, Jr.,
Howard Mason, Thos. T. W. Schmidt,
Jones J. Brown, Major Wm. Phillips,
Jacob Reese, Capt. Wm. Porter,
Lane Wolfe, T. W. Davis,
Edward Graff, H. H. Childs,
Wm. Phillips, George Dean,
H. B. Smithson, J. G. Hamilton,
Samuel Wade, Geo. P. Fulton,
T. C. Derringlon, Wm. Wade,
Louis Shaw, Henry Johns.
John Auth,
R. S. Hemlock.

The members of the Staff were uniformed in blue pants, blue blouses, black felt hat, and yellow sash.

Following the staff came the escort, consisting of Grant Hussars under command of Captain Dunseath, which presented an unusually fine appearance.

FIRST DIVISION.

This was composed of all the visiting delegations and formed on Water street, right resting on Smithfield.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, Marshal.
JAS. McC. CREIGHTON, Chief of Staff.
CHAS. T. NEALE, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDS.

John Chislett, Alexander Pitcairn,
W. W. Young, Robert Ramsey,
Robert Ramsey, David Aiken,
David Aiken, James Lynch,
Chas. W. Batchelor, John W. Chaffant.

The Division was headed by the Washington Cornet Band, and was composed of the delegates in the order following:

The Go West Club, of Washington, D. C., one of the finest delegations, it may be said, that visited our city, came first, with one hundred and thirty men in line, headed by the Grant band and the drum corps of the Washington Light Infantry. The "Old Carpet Bag" formed the distinctive feature of this organization, as well as the flag that decorated the box. Ford's Lincoln occupied Ford's Theatre when J. Wilkes Booth made the murderous assault on him.

The Prisoners' Association of Libby and Andersonville came next, carrying a large banner, on which were inscribed the words: "Libby and Andersonville."

The New Jersey delegation occupied the line next, with Phil. Kearney brigade, of some eighty men in line.

The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee occupied a long line of carriages.

The Berks county, Pa., delegations was headed by the celebrated Hinnershitz Band. Prof. Henry leader, with twenty-eight pieces, dressed in blue coats, red breast-pieces, light pants. The delegation numbered fifty, under command of Capt. C. W. Darrell. This delegation carried with it the flag of the first soldiers that entered Washington in response to Lincoln's proclamation, immediately following the bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

The oil regions delegations came next. The Venango county soldiers, under command of Col. Duncan, of Franklin, headed by the Franklin Cornet band, F. N. Black leader, with fifteen pieces These were dressed in blue coats and red pants. The soldiers numbered one hundred and fifty.

Parker's Landing went largely for the numerous. One of their transparencies showed a portion of the Grant well, pumping for four years, and good for four years more, while the reverse had the Greeley well, plugged and in a sadly dilapidated condition.

The German Hartranft and Myers Club, of Philadelphia, presented an unusually fine appearance. They had over eighty men in line, under command of Capt. Birkenstock. This club was accompanied by the Bismarck brass band, clad in Prussian uniform with helmets, and red plumes. Prof. Kaltz is the leader, and the band numbers twenty pieces.

Leechburg, Armstrong county, was represented by fifty men, in red capes and hats, with the badge of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Joseph G. Beale commanded.

Butler county had a delegation of over two hundred men, under command of Col. John M. Thompson.

Dauphin county delegation, commanded by Colonel John E. Parsons, numbered 150 men, in citizens dress, with badges. The turnout was headed by the Excelsior brass Band, of Harrisburg, a colored music corps, with white coated uniform.

The Westmoreland county delegation was headed by the Mount Pleasant Brass Band. They had several banners along, one containing the motto "We vote as we shot." Col. J. Arthur, Esq., of Greensburg, commanded the delegation.

Corry, Pa., furnished twenty-seven soldiers, headed by Col. M. B. Gist.

Blair and Huntingdon sent sixty-five men to this city. The Brass Band from Huntingdon wore black coats and white vests, and white and green plumes.

The Wyoming county delegation numbered over 150 men, headed by Gregory's brass band, of Williamsport, with fifty men. Delegations in the line were a number of "Bucktails," of the well-known regiment raised by Col. Kane.

The Steubenville Elephant Club, seventy-five men, with red capes, under command of C. H. Spalding, Esq. The fine Cornet Band of our neighboring city, under the leadership of Prof. N. Zellers, accompanied this organization.

The Stark county, Ohio, soldiers came next, numbering eighty men in line, headed by the Canton Grand Army band.

Quite a number of carriages occupied this portion of the division, containing the honored veterans of the war of 1812.

Titusville, under the inspiring leadership of Col. Coggswell, of the *Herald*, sent a large delegation, together with Coleman's Citizens' Band, of fifteen pieces, in United States regulation uniforms.

The Hartranft and Alexandra Clubs, of Philadelphia, one hundred men in line, all dressed in black coats, white vests and military caps with gold bands, were very distinguished looking officers. President, J. T. Brady; Marshal, W. C. Besselevre. Their music was furnished by the Warren Cornet Band, W. A. Fitzpatrick leader, elegantly uniformed in dark blue coats and chokas with black plumes. The rear of the division was brought up by a long line of wagons and carriages.

SECOND DIVISION,

composed of delegations south of the Monongahela river, formed on Carson street, right resting on Monongahela bridge.

R. B. BROWN, Marshal.
JENKIN JONES, Chief of Staff.
T. B. ATTERBURY, Assistant Adjutant General.

AIDS.

Mark Donley, M. M. Fricker,
David Jones, Mark Burke,
Martin Schafer, D. A. Ripley,
John F. Waters, James Duncan,
E. G. Kirkham, Richard Lee,
R. E. Mercer, Andrew Dalzell,
Wm. Henry, Jonathan Fairman,
Joseph Fisher, W. H. Stuarteon,
Henry Williams. Boyd, Scott,

Samuel Dunlap,
Wm. S. Higgins,
W. S. Smith,
Andrew Alston,
Peter Walters,
Ellis Thorn,
A. D. Smith,
Wm. H. Brown,
Capt. H. Fisher,
John Horn,
James Martin,
Edw. Reichnbach,
Wm. H. Gang,
Frederick Bollstein,
Henry A. Spangler,
Richard Tate,
John Jacock,
L. B. Kicker, M. D.,
Walter Ure, M. D.,
Robert D. McGonigle,
H. F. Eggers,
John Wilson,
W. T. P. Fahman,
Frederick Altvater.

This division formed on Federal street about two o'clock, with right resting at the bridge. They proceeded over to the city and joined the main procession on Water street. The German Veteran Hartranft and Myers Club of Philadelphia were assigned the position of honor in the division. They are a fine looking body of men, wearing blue blouses and regulation caps, and carried a beautiful banner upon which were portraits of Hartranft and Myers, with the inscriptions of "Der Wacht am Rhein, and "In God we Trust." They also carried a German war flag. The club was accompanied by the Bismarck band of Philadelphia, under the leadership of Captain Kaltz. The company was in charge of Captain Birkenstock. Among the immediately following was the Excelsior band, of Harrisburg, numbering one hundred and six men, in command of Colonels Smith and Boroughs. They were neatly attired in citizens dress, and carried a beautiful banner, upon which were the inscriptions "Soldiers and Sailors of Lycoming County," and "We Vote for Grant and Wilson." The delegation was accompanied by the Williamsport band. They presented a handsome appearance, and were a fine-looking body of men.

Next followed a number of carriages and wagons containing ladies and children, which was not accompanied by any music, owing to the immense confusion experienced in forming the divisions, it could not be otherwise.

The Herr's Island delegation was represented by several wagons in which were citizens, mechanics and laboring men, on the wagons upon which were written the words, "Unanimous for Grant and Wilson." There were five wagons in all.

The First ward, Allegheny, was represented by a large number of carriages and wagons containing ladies and children. McClurg's cracker bakery was represented by the baker kneading the dough and going through many amusing gymnastics.

Several coal teams followed, in which were seated men carrying banners and flags, upon which were written several amusing and novel inscriptions.

The Salt River Packet Line next put in an appearance, and was represented by two wagons, in which were seated men with their faces blacked, dealing out Salt River tickets. On the rear of one of the wagons were seated Mr. and Mrs Toodles. There followed a large skiff on four wheels, upon the sides of which was written "Salt River Packet."

A large wagon drawn by four horses followed. It was filled with the employes of the Duquesne coke ovens, who were sitting around a model of the machine wherein is made the combustible from which the company takes its name.

The Central Refining Company of the Third ward were represented by two large wagons, which were covered with Grant and Wilson campaign mottoes, one of which was a painting of Greeley, under which was written, "What a Pill to swallow."

To relieve the monotony of the procession, here came along the Masonic Band, of McClure township, seated in a beautifully decorated wagon drawn by four horses.

A large wooden Monitor mounted on four wheels, and drawn by four horses. Its name was the Grant, and it was a splendid specimen of the appearance of having done valuable service.

Several wagons of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, iron manufacturers, carrying banners and flags, and filled with workmen, each wagon drawn by two horses.

McCully's Glass Works were represented by six wagons, in which were seated their employees, who were busily engaged in making illustrations incident to the manufacture of glass. They carried a banner upon which was the inscription of "Good Times and Cash every Saturday Night."

Hill's Planing Mill was represented by a wagon containing a planing machine in operation, following which was a "Champion Reaper," the revolving arm of which cleared a wide passage way through the masses.

Employees of Seidle's brewery, in wagons, followed next in order, and demonstrated their confidence in their own beer by taking copious draughts from "quarter barrels" stored in the wagons.

The Sharpsburg delegation followed, headed by a martial band. The delegation was in wagons, the Hartranft clubs of Etna and Sharpsburg, borough. They carried banners bearing the mottoes, "We go for the man who *whaled, not bailed*, Jeff Davis," "Let us have peace," etc. Thirty or forty wagons from Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.'s iron works followed, filled to overflowing with men and boys. A very interesting feature of this delegation was a wagon in which there was a nail machine, and workmen engaged at it, turning small nails which were stamped with "Grant" on the head, "Grant and Wilson" on the side, and "Wilson" on the reverse. The nails were perfect specimens, and the stamping was distinct and clear as though made in the mill. These nails were distributed all along the line, and were eagerly sought after as mementoes of the occasion.

The delegation from West Deer township, mounted on horseback. It numbered about one hundred. On one of the banners was the motto, "Love Hum and Hate the Niggers is the Democratic Motto." Another asserted, "Grant is the man who saved the Nation."

A number of colored people in carriages and wagons followed next in line, carrying banners and flags bearing appropriating inscriptions.

The Jefferson township delegation preceded by a six horse wagon with brass band, came next. They numbered fifty-eight men, who were red capes and hats, and carried torches.

Another delegation from Mellor & Hoeue's Union Mills, carrying two cabinet organs.

Six wagons from Robson & Campbell's Soho Chain, Coke and Lime Works, in the Fourteenth ward, were loaded with men and boys, and several of the cars had erected upon them, on which were inscribed the words: "Libby and Andersonville."

The New Jersey delegation occupied the line next, with Phil. Kearney brigade, of some eighty men in line.

The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee occupied a long line of carriages.

The Berks county, Pa., delegations was headed by the celebrated Hinnershitz Band, Prof. Henry leader, with twenty-eight pieces, dressed in blue coats, red breast-pieces, light pants. The delegation numbered fifty, under command of Capt. C. W. Darrell. This delegation carried with it the flag of the first soldiers that entered Washington in response to Lincoln's proclamation, immediately following the bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

The oil regions delegations came next. The Venango county soldiers, under command of Col. Duncan, of Franklin, headed by the Franklin Cornet band, F. N. Black leader, with fifteen pieces These were dressed in blue coats and red pants. The soldiers numbered one hundred and fifty.

Parker's Landing went largely for the numerous. One of their transparencies showed a portion of the Grant well, pumping for four years, and good for four years more, while the reverse had the Greeley well, plugged and in a sadly dilapidated condition.

The German Hartranft and Myers Club, of Philadelphia, presented an unusually fine appearance. They had over eighty men in line, under command of Capt. Birkenstock. This club was accompanied by the Bismarck brass band, clad in Prussian uniform with helmets, and red plumes. Prof. Kaltz is the leader, and the band numbers twenty pieces.

Leechburg, Armstrong county, was represented by fifty men, in red capes and hats, with the badge of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Joseph G. Beale commanded.

Butler county had a delegation of over two hundred men, under command of Col. John M. Thompson.

Dauphin county delegation, commanded by Colonel John E. Parsons, numbered 150 men, in citizens dress, with badges. The turnout was headed by the Excelsior brass Band, of Harrisburg, a colored music corps, with white coated uniform.

The Westmoreland county delegation was headed by the Mount Pleasant Brass Band. They had several banners along, one containing the motto "We vote as we shot." Col. J. Arthur, Esq., of Greensburg, commanded the delegation.

Corry, Pa., furnished twenty-seven soldiers, headed by Col. M. B. Gist.

Blair and Huntingdon sent sixty-five men to this city. The Brass Band from Huntingdon wore black coats and white vests, and white and green plumes.

The Wyoming county delegation numbered over 150 men, headed by Gregory's brass band, of Williamsport, with fifty men. Delegations in the line were a number of "Bucktails," of the well-known regiment raised by Col. Kane.

The Steubenville Elephant Club, seventy-five men, with red capes, under command of C. H. Spalding, Esq. The fine Cornet Band of our neighboring city, under the leadership of Prof. N. Zellers, accompanied this organization.

The Stark county, Ohio, soldiers came next, numbering eighty men in line, headed by the Canton Grand Army band.

Quite a number of carriages occupied this portion of the division, containing the honored veterans of the war of 1812.

Titusville, under the inspiring leadership of Col. Coggswell, of the *Herald*, sent a large delegation, together with Coleman's Citizens' Band, of fifteen pieces, in United States regulation uniforms.

The Hartranft and Alexandra Clubs, of Philadelphia, one hundred men in line, all dressed in black coats, white vests and military caps with gold bands, were very distinguished looking officers. President, J. T. Brady; Marshal, W. C. Besselevre. Their music was furnished by the Warren Cornet Band, W. A. Fitzpatrick leader, elegantly uniformed in dark blue coats and chokas with black plumes. The rear of the division was brought up by a long line of wagons and carriages.

THIRD DIVISION.

Composed of all delegations between the rivers, formed on First, Second, Third and Fourth avenues, right resting on Water Street.

HARRY W. OLIVER, Jr., Marshal.
JOHN H. STEWART, Chief of Staff.
THOS. S. MITCHELL, Assistant Ajutant General.

AIDS.

Major Herman Jones, F. J. Hall,
Eli Bates, E. W. Bell,
Hon. John McClure, Jas. H. Johnston,
Hon. M. Von Bonhorst, Robt. Jackson,
Gr. W. S. Foster, Chas. Jones,
Col. Henry R. Hays, W. M. Arnett,
Dr. A. H. Gross, Major John Hancock,
Col. Jas. A. Moore, Dr. A. S. McCandless, Jr.,
J. C. Mattern, C. K. Dickson,
Major Thos. R. Bair, J. B. Scott,
Geo. W. Wilson, Capt. Wm. Sellesath,
Wm. L. Challant, Fred. Wilson,
Theodore Hilty, Wm. H. Reis,
Major J. F. Slagle, Geo. H. Anderson,
Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, Jr., Capt. Daniel Wilson,
Major Jas. W. McGregor, Wm. McKnight, Jr.,
Hon. W. T. Bowman, Wm. Lorenz,
Col. David S. Bayard, Wm. H. Graff,
Thos. R. Hartley, John Rynthaic,
Harry Hagan, Harry Hagan,
S. B. Chiley, John R. Baun,
Prof. Alex. McCandless, Evans Vodges,
J. H. Walker, Thos. Morehead,
Capt. P. H. Gerchment, Alex. Laughlin,
P. Cousens, Jos. A. Chambers,
Col. Wm. Wilson, W. K. Woodwell,
S. B. Hedges, John N. Boehm,
Col. R. G. Horner, Wm. A. Tomlinson,
Capt. Jas. H. Pollock, Wm. M. Shinn, Jr.,
Jacob McBane, Robert Arthurs, Jr.,
Major Wm. Robinson, Wm. M. Hall,
David M. Wall, R. H. Negley,
H. J. Buchanan, Capt. Jas. C. Mehelis,
Wm. M. Conway, Ulysses Pelbeck,
R. Darlington, Gen. C. C. Gist,
Hon. Geo. W. Lemaire, Chas. H. Bailey,
Richard Thompson, Jos. M. Gazzam,
H. F. Bond, Capt. Wm. Shaw,
H. D. Smith, John J. Hart,
Chas. A. Snyder, J. Hinchman,
Col. Joseph Browne, John McCallin,
Edward Bailey, A. A. Neale,
John H. Hare, John Ewing,
Allen Bakewell, John G. Holmes,
Wm. A. Herron, Curtis Reed,
Jas. McKibben, John Scott,
Samuel Wardwell, Robert H. Palmer, Jr.,
Clifford D. Negley, L. Hartaugh,
Robert Bennett, John R. Murdoch,
Capt. J. S. Hayman, R. F. Stewart.

This Division was headed by the Great Western

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872.

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PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 114(@114¾.

WE WERE favored, yesterday, with calls from Senator Henry Wilson, Governor Geary, Generals Hartranft, Burnside, Butler, Hawley and Logan, and Judge Allison. Register of the Treasury at Washington. These gentlemen were in the best spirits, and full of confidence that the outcome of the present canvass will be one of the grandest victories ever achieved by the Republican party.

JUDGE STALLO, of Cincinnati, a prominent German, and one of the originators of the Cincinnati Convention, spoke at St. Louis on Monday evening in opposition to Greeley. "What is base in its inception is base in its outcome" is the language used by the Judge to express his opinion of the beginning and end of the bargain which placed Horace Greeley before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, and what he thinks of the candidate may be inferred from the remark that he seeks to "buy his right to take the oath of office by a promise of violating it."

WHAT Grant's enemies call good luck I call good sense. Sumner is a great rhetorician; Schurz is a brilliant word-monger, and Greeley writes well for newspapers; but Grant has more good hard sense than all three of them put together. Clear, strong practical common sense, without show or parade or noise, is what carried him successfully through the war, and has made him a safe and good President. Let the cry of the opposition be what it may, Grant and good luck will do for the Republicans in this campaign.—*Attorney General Williams.*

THE Philadelphia *Press*, through its correspondent at Harrisburg, claims on authority that "ex-Governor Curtain is a supporter of General Grant." This ought to settle the ex-Governor's status on the Presidential question. The Governor is slowly recovering his health, and may be able to return home within a week. He is at Saratoga, attended by his physician and family. It is not generally known that at several periods of his illness his life has been despaired of. He has but rarely been able to read any of the many letters addressed to him, and most of the time has not been permitted to meet his friends.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has occasion to rejoice. The negroes of Pittsburgh, Penn., show an admirable disposition to follow his advice to arm and prepare for general massacre in case of Greeley's election. They attacked a body of white Greeley men last Saturday evening, and a lively fight is said to have ensued, in which six negroes were shot and one white man was fatally wounded.—*New York Tribune.*

This is the sort of falsehoods the Greeleyites rely on to aid their cause. In the riot in question the negroes were not the aggressors. The admission of the *Tribune* that *six* negroes were shot and but *one* white man wounded would seem to settle that point.

A FINANCIAL row is impending between the Democratic and Liberal Committees of New York that supply the sinews of war to the Greeleyites throughout the country. Mr. Augustus Schell, the head of the Democratic Committee, is understood to refuse funds for the use of the handful of ex-Republican dead-beats who have attached themselves to the Chappaqua crowd, and there is danger that the latter will fall to pieces for lack of the cohesive power of "stamps." It is said that Schell has already advanced $12,000, that large sums were fruitlessly squandered in North Carolina, and much more in Maine, and that the fountains of this essential lubricating oil are running dry.

ONE of the aims attributed to the Emperor of Russia in his hob-nobbing with his imperial brothers of Germany and Austria, is the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. It will be remembered that during the Franco-Prussian war, the Czar, taking advantage of the times, forced England to consent to the withdrawal of the chuses of the treaty shutting out Russia's armament in the Black Sea. Now it looks as though England would be forced to concede every point gained in the Crimean war, and Russia untrammelled will soon find a way for her navies to the Mediterranean Sea and German Ocean. Then Eastern Europe will take the commanding position among the nations so long held by the West. The *Nord*, of Belgium, semi-officially denies the report of the intended demand.

HON. W. W. EATON, the most prominent leader of the Connecticut Democracy, recently admitted that one thousand Democrats in Connecticut will not vote for Greeley for President. The New Haven *Journal* responds: "If he did but know it, there are more than a thousand of that sort in New Haven county alone." In this connection it may be interesting to read what Congressman Starkweather says in a recent letter. He writes: "Until recently I have regarded Connecticut as a doubtful State; but the return of a large portion of the Republicans, and some of them our best men, who were first inclined to vote for Greeley, and the support of more than five thousand true Union Democrats that have already declared for Grant in this State, insures his success by at least three thousand majority. It will probably be more than that." We may further state that Mr. Eaton and General Hawley are likely to be opposing candidates for Congress in the New Haven district, at the coming election, to supply a vacancy.

THE LABOR REFORMERS of Williamsport in this State received with great enthusiasm the intelligence that Governor Geary has pardoned the workingmen sentenced in the late troubles in that region. At a recent meeting held in Williamsport the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks and gratitude are hereby publicly tendered to his Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the prompt manner in which he has testified his sympathy and goodness of heart for the victims of political persecution in the county of Lycoming, and that his act of clemency in granting a free pardon to the men recently convicted of riot, &c., in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, is but another proof that the Governor is not unmindful of a Christian duty nor afraid to assume responsibility when the exegencies of the occasion require the exercise of those high qualities, and that we trust the near future will afford us an opportunity in a more substantial manner to testify in our own persons and through sympathizing friends throughout this broad land how much we appreciate this signal act of justice and heroism on the part of his Excellency the Governor.

A resolution was also passed pledging a scrupulous observance of the conditions set forth in the pardon.

THE VETERANS' WORK.

The National Convention of the veterans of the war adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after adopting a series of resolutions, expressive of their views on national questions, and as to the support that ought to be given General Hartranft in this State. We do not propose, at this time, to attempt an analysis of the entire body of resolutions, but simply to comment on the general work and results of the Convention. Generally it may be said that it was a perfect success in every particular. The attendance has been immense, the interest absorbing, the proceedings harmonious, and the results achieved entirely satisfactory.

One object of the Convention was to review the associations and memories of the war. Our armies were made up like the Prussians,—where an entire corps is gathered from contiguous towns, and where the mass of soldiers know each other; but were, rather like the Roman legions, but a small portion of each of which came from a single section. The regiments or brigades from one State, were associated with those from other States, and thus combined, they fought bravely together. Out of this combination grew acquaintances and friendships which were often suddenly, and even rudely sundered. Those fighting in the west were transferred to the east, and organizations were separated never to meet as such again. But there were precious memories of dangers, and battles, and the deaths of comrades. Here some of these associations were renewed. We witnessed many tender scenes during the past few days. There were sudden recognitions, hearty hand-shaking, and the reminder of the battle where they fought together. These are precious memories, and the convention has renewed them.

Another object of the Convention was to repudiate two slanders or insults put upon the soldiers. One is, that the soldier is an offense now to the American people. "The day of the soldier is past," is the form in which this idea has been epitomized. Those who as citizens braved danger and death in the war to save the Republic, and this done returned to the peaceful pursuits of private life, as citizens, now join to say that the day of the soldier is *not* past. They affirm that so long as this Republic, sacred by their valor and blood, shall stand, so long shall the fact of having served in her armies be an honor, not a stigma. And as this remark quoted was specially aimed at President Grant, they join to ask their comrades, and the people whose lives and properties were saved by their valor, to so vote as to forever crush such a villainous idea.

The other idea upon which the ban of condemnation is placed is, that they have been harsh and unforgiving toward their late enemy. This idea they righteously denounce. They point to the generous terms accorded Lee's army on its surrender,—to the fact that they opened their knapsacks and fed the famished rebel troops on the day of surrender. They show that a Republican administration devoted millions of dollars to feeding whites and blacks alike in the rebel States when the war was over. They point to amnesty, well nigh universal, and say it is false that they have been harsh and vindictive.

We heartily thank them for their generous allusions to General Hartranft,—not that we especially needed it, for we are determined to elect him,—but because evil men sought to prevent them from according him a kindly word. We are glad the Convention was a grand success; that our soldier friends found so much enjoyment here, and hope their Convention will ever be a happy memory with them.

"MILITARY DESPOTISM."

Recently "military despotism" has been a chief topic of denunciation from the Greeleyites. We do not remember that the President was accused of using troops in New England at the late elections, but he certainly was in North Carolina. The vengeance of the regular army, a fact well known to every person, should be a sufficient answer to this charge, but still it is pressed with vehemence by speakers and journals. To set the accusation at rest the annexed figures, derived from official sources, are published. It gives the military force in each Southern State, and the proportion of soldiers to population:

State.	Population.	No. of Soldiers.	No inhabitants to each soldier
Virginia	1,225,163	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,071,361	426	2,516
South Carolina	705,606	1,056	668
Georgia	1,184,109	404	2,931
Alabama	996,992	266	3,748
...ida	187,748	451	416
Mississippi	827,922	520	581
Louisiana	726,040	267	2,720
Arkansas	484,471	63	7,690
Tennessee	1,258,520	349	.....
Texas	818,579	.....	.....
	9,487,386	3,872	2,448

This should calm the nerves of the Greeleyites, but there are other facts to be taken into consideration. Besides those enumerated in the above table, there are stationed at Fortress Monroe, within the State of Virginia, 334 soldiers, and in Texas 3,748 more,—these latter being employed entirely on frontier and Indian service, duty not at all caused by disorders in the State itself—thus making a total number of troops stationed in the rebel States 7,879, or about one soldier to every 9,200 inhabitants. But not all of those embraced in the table are on duty, growing out of the necessity for some repressive influence and force. Take Florida, for instance—the actual number of troops stationed *in* that State being but 153—the balance, or 298, being stationed on regular garrison duty in the United States forts at Key West, Dry Tortugas and Fort Pickens. So in Georgia, there are but 260 soldiers in the State; the balance, 144, being on duty in coast fortifications. So, too, in North Carolina, nearly one-half of the reported force are stationed at regular United States posts. So that in fact the actual number of troops on duty in the South as a result of the rebellion and subsequent Ku-Kluxism, is but 3,159, or one soldier to every 3,003 inhabitants. During the recent election in North Carolina no additional troops were sent to that State, nor was any change of station made, except in one instance, where disorder was threatened. The larger proportion of these 3,000 men are kept in the South as aid and protection to the revenue service and its officers, and it is as a guard and escort to the latter that their main duty is performed. Since the Presidential campaign has opened there have been no additional troops sent South, and in fact no changes whatever, except as to the sending of recruits—the larger portion of whom have been forwarded to Texas.

GREELEY AND SECESSION.

Here is one of Greeley's significant utterances in favor of the right of secession, aimed squarely to meet a possible contingency, but one we hope will never arise, although it has been talked of and written about. The extract is from the *Tribune* of May 24, 1860:

Now should the time arrive in our day when the great body of the people of our Pacific States shall say deliberately, kindly, firmly, to those this side of the Rocky Mountains, "You are stronger than we—older, more wealthy, more powerful—but we ask you to let us go, for we believe we can do better by ourselves than with you," we shall respond, and urge others to respond, "Go in peace, and Heaven's blessing attend you!" We believe that is the right, the wise, the Christian answer to such a request, and that the world will yet perceive and recognize the truth.

"*Go in peace!*" That's the Greeley idea of facing the great problem involving the unity of our government, that presented itself to Abraham Lincoln in the spring of 1861. "*Go in peace!*" James Buchanan never went so far as this. He was a weak, vacillating man, surrounded by bad advisers, but always rejected the right of secession. Greeley boldly endorses it as one of the inalienable rights of the States. With him as President in 1861 we would have had the Republic split into half a dozen fragments, with the certainty of constant strife between the sections, until some great military chieftain by the might of his genius should weld them into a solid and compact despotism, which the people would have been educated to accept as preferable to anarchy and misrule. "The Union, it *must* be preserved," Grant says to disloyal elements North, South, East and West. Horace Greeley bids them "go in peace." With the lessons of the war staring the people in the face, it is to judge them bereft of reason to suppose they will hesitate in making their choice between the representatives of these principles.

PLEA FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

In no sphere of economics is the sacrifice of quality to quantity more impolitic than in education. The absurdest of all absurdities is that which imposes upon tyros a burden of books for porterage to and from school, far better fitted for muscular than intellectual development. Occasion has indeed been given sometimes for the suspicion that some fond parents—fond alike of their offspring and their pence—have taken from the circular or catalogue of the institution to which their children are consigned, the maximum of science that is offered therein for a given sum, and have demanded this amount in full and on sight. In other words, all that is taught *any one's* son or daughter for the rates I am paying, must be taught mine.

It will do very well to laugh at such stupidity and pity such ignorance, but it may sometimes happen that those who get hence the most matter of merriment are the very ones who act upon the same principle in another of its forms.

Nothing is better ascertained than that as each man is endowed at birth with a definite amount of vitality, good for a longer or shorter life, as is husbanded or squandered, so is there for every man a measure of intellectual vigor to be spent as conscience and judgment dictate. It may be suffered to lie dormant till the mental powers become flaccid or asthenic; or it may be spent in prodigal drafts, that tell rapidly upon the original endowment. While the soul is capable of indefinite expansion, the brain and nerve apparatus to which its operations are confined, imposes limits upon its activities which must on no account be ignored. This apparatus will do an enormous amount of work for us if we will only let it work according to the laws of its organization. Your watch must be wound up. It is better indeed for being kept running by this periodical process, but you must not, by violence on the main spring, try to make it go faster than it rates. It has its own way of running down, which you must interfere with only within very narrow limits. It will serve you your life time, perhaps, but you must not attempt to make it tell off more than twenty-four hours in a day or the mechanism is wrecked.

So has our Creator subjected the workings of the mind to the laws of time and reason. The periodicity of brain symptoms in disease was recognized as long ago as when the terms for *lunacy* were so framed as to suggest the idea of a measure of time. Science may prove to us that the idiot has nothing to do with these phenomena, but she cannot ignore the fact that some types of disease, especially those most largely implicating the nervous systems, meet the appointments of the physician, with an exactitude that rivals that of the lunar ephemeris.

Now, the brain of the teacher, so far as we have ever heard, is of the same anatomical structure and subject to the same physiological laws as that of any other man. Nay, we make bold to maintain that the brain of even a female teacher has its periods of activity and repose, demanded as imperatively by its very constitution as any law of God in nature demands obedience. It will do a given amount of work within a prescribed time, and do it well. You may have your golden egg daily. To exact more is to tear out the very vitals of thought.

We did not mean to view the subject on the side of humanity, though it is hard to keep this aspect of the case from introducing itself. We speak now of the *value of the product* from an overworked brain. There are, indeed, those to whom, in judging of a teacher's labors, geography is geography, and arithmetic is arithmetic, as uniform as the coins that drop from the mint. But it does not take much intelligence to see that a fresh, vigorous mind can give more projectile force to truth than one that has lost all its spring. In the light of this fact, it would be well for those who are interested in what we are accustomed so awkwardly to call female education, to ascertain what, upon all principles of reasoning, may be supposed to be the amount of vigor characterizing the exercises of any one of the modern boarding schools for young ladies within the range of their observation. Let them inquire, not only how many hours of exhausting labor are exacted of the teachers, but also what amount of time—we abstain advisably from the use of the word *hours* in this connection—how much of each day is allowed them, free from all duty of discipline or routine service, for refreshment of those minds that have to furnish so much propulsive powers, and for the replenishment of those stores from which so many are incessantly withdrawing. The results of the inquiry will either add emphasis to the suggestions here made, or they will be well worth communicating to the public, as developing the fact that there *are* institutions in which the laws of one ment being are recognized as they respect the agencies they employ.

THE semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz*—Bismarck's organ—says in reference to the meeting of the Russian and Austrian Emperors with the Emperor of Germany at Berlin that: "The visit of the Imperial guests evidently not only signifies an exchange of mutual assurance of friendship, but is emphatically a pledge of a good understanding between Germany, Austria and Russia. The meeting of the three emperors is unmistakably that the great eastern neighboring Powers have cordially and unreservedly accepted the new order of things which grew up on the battle-fields of Sedan and with other German victories, and that they look with confidence upon Germany. The advent of the august guests is, therefore, welcomed by the people with doubly-joyful sentiments, and they are sure of a cordial and most respectful reception everywhere. Europe may also look with confidence and satisfaction on the meeting of the Emperors. Although the meeting is celebrated by military festivities, the motives which have prompted it are exclusively pacific. The very circumstance that the rulers of Austria and Russia attended with friendly interest in the maneuvers of the German troops points to the fact that they perceive in the military power of Germany a guarantee for the peace of Europe. The concord between Germany, Austria and Russia is to serve no other object than the preservation of a peaceful and settled condition in Europe."

MR. ANDREW MCGRATH, of Albany, New York, has had an experience that will probably remain indelibly impressed on his memory for the rest of his life. McGrath was the driver of a steam fire engine, and, no doubt, like all other firemen, prided himself on his horses. They had attempted more than once to run away, but he still had faith in his power to master them. Last week, however, one of these horses got the bit in his mouth, and all chance with him was over. An attempt was made to restrain his mate, but he, too, took fright, and the engine soon passed down Hudson street, as the "journals" describes it, in words that we have a faint recollection of having heard before, "like a flash of lightning." They made straight for the dock, with no slackening of speed. The spectators stood agape, powerless, as the heavy engine with its driver, rumbled and rattled and bounced towards the water. McGrath made desperate efforts, from time to time, to check the speed of the now perfectly maddened horses, but in vain. Reaching the dock, before them was the clear, glittering water, with no chance of escape at the speed they were going. *The terrified horses sprang fifteen feet sheer from the dock into the river*, carrying the heavy engine and driver with them. The heavy weight of the steamer held the horses down until they were drowned, but fortunately it settled in such a manner that McGrath could easily extricate himself from the seat and rise to the surface.

THE recent attempt of Johnson to swim across the English Channel from Dover has created quite an excitement in England, and is commented upon in various papers and compared with other feats of the same kind on record. The best known of these latter appears to be that of "Brock the Sailor's Magazine in 1846. Brock was thrown into the sea by the upsetting of a yawl. Though only six miles from land, the setting of the tide was so strong that he, an experienced boatman, knew that it would take him a swim of some fifteen miles to reach the shore. He struck out boldly. After being five hours in the water he found himself off Yarmouth, and but four miles from his own door. He was then utterly exhausted, and the flying gulls every now and then made dashes at him, mistaking him for a corpse. He continued to float, however, for two hours longer, when he was picked up by a passing vessel. He was then fourteen miles from the place where the yawl sank, and had been seven hours in the water. He fainted on being aboard, but was well rubbed, wrapped in hot blankets, and put to bed. His neck and chest, the soles of his feet, and his hands were found to be almost raw, and his suffering from the saline particles of sea-water must have been terrible. He recovered completely in five days.

GENERAL NEWS.

SEVEN acres of land on the outskirts of Chicago recently sold for $145,000.

THE Chicago *Times* gives an account of a petrified baby, which was dug up in that city recently.

THE Paris publishers and journals have largely reduced their prices for literary labor since the war.

AN English expedition is exploring the interior of Iceland, of which as little is at present known as of the source of the Nile.

A LITTLE girl, ten years old, boarding at Cozzen's hotel at Cozzen's Landing, Hudson river, on Tuesday night fell over the banisters, from the third story of the hotel to the first floor, and was instantly killed.

IT is proposed, in Paris, to designate the different business houses and offices by means of colored lamps. Thus, doctors would have green lamps, telegraph stations and postoffices blue, hotels and boarding houses yellow, &c.

THE playful alligator, with open countenance, is still the object of tender regard in Florida, a shipper having recently received an order from the North for two thousand skins more, one half of which are to be shipped to England.

AMONG the things that might be more profitable in Texas and some Southern States than politics, is the raising of figs. A man in Houston claims that the native figs of that State are better than the imported article, and are easily raised and easily cured.

RECENT experiments have demonstrated that tobacco can be raised in California of as good quality as the best grown in other States. Samples of tobacco and cigars were recently exhibited in San Francisco which could hardly be distinguished from the best Havanas.

NOT wishing to muss up the premises, burglars at Mount Vision, N. Y., removed from a store a safe weighing fifteen hundred pounds, and "blowed" it in the rear of a church. Their tender thoughtfulness was rewarded with $1,209 in bonds and $300 in currency.

IT is stated that the present management of the Erie railway has decided to remove the names, monograms, pictures, and all other traces and remembrances of Jay Gould, or James Fisk, Jr., from the engines, ferry-boats, palace coaches, and other property of the company.

ONE hundred and sixty-four Joliet, Illinois, convicts make barrels, and thirty-six of them make hairpins. Twenty-five convicts work in a foundry, and sixty-six of them in a door-butt shop; fifty work in the machinery department, and two hundred and eighteen labor in enlarging the prison.

TWENTY years ago the United States did not export more than a million pounds of cheese. Now the annual export amounts to more than sixty million pounds, and America has taken from England and Holland their monopoly of the cheese trade of Europe, although the dairy business in this country is yet in its infancy.

JUST before Parliament broke up there were rumors of a new London daily newspaper. Certainly several members of Parliament have put down their names for heavy sums by way of subscriptions. The name of the paper, it is said, will be the *Electric News*, and its distinguishing feature will be a most liberal use of the telegraph in all quarters of the globe.

THE losses on ninety-three plantations on Warrior river, in Alabama, in the recent floods, aggregate over $400,000. The Mobile *Register* says that of the "ninety-three plantations referred to, fifty-seven had met with a total loss of every bushel of corn, every bale of cotton, and every item of stock and improvements, only eighteen having saved anything whatever."

THE total yield of the new hop crop in the United States is now estimated at 14,000,000 pounds, or about 70,000 bales. The yield in Wisconsin is twice what it was last season. The total supply in this country is less than it was last year, and as the demand from manufacturers will be greater than ever before, the brewing business constantly increasing, foreign hops will be needed, but at what price remains to be determined.

THE Chinese Government has given orders that all the forms of the religion of Confucius shall be rigidly enforced among the students recently sent to this country, and that the four books of the five kings, and the sacred edict of Emperor Kanghi, shall form parts of their regular lessons. This action has been taken because those students who preceded them became "contaminated," while in America, with Christianity.

A SOMEWHAT mysterious letter, torn in shreds, was found in front of the cell of Forrester, the man now under arrest in New York, and charged with the murder of the late Mr. Nathan. After its having been pasted together it was found to be a missive of one Egan, a St. Louis detective. The address was blank and the purport somewhat difficult to determine, though hints are thrown out regarding Forrester's whereabouts on the night of the murder, and mention made of a scheme to secure his release by perjured testimony.

THE Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met in Baltimore on Monday last. The report of the Grand Sire contained a review of the finances of the order. From it it was learned that the receipts of the Grand Lodge, from all sources, up to September 3, 1872, amounted to $38,671.07; expenditures, $42,998.27. Excess of expenditures over receipts $4,327.20. The cash balance in the treasury that date was $19,442.84. Estimated further receipts $6,500, leaving an available balance to meet the necessary expenses incident to the session $25,942.84.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Vienna, says: "I wonder how it happens that we do not utilize our dogs as they do here, or indeed as they do all over Germany. Almost every day I see as many as thirty or forty small carts, filled with parcels or cans of milk or country produce, rushing by, drawn by a team of powerful dogs, harnessed like horses, oftentimes drawing their driver, who usually sits on one side. These dogs seem to travel in their task and work together as well as the best-trained horses or mules I ever saw, and for me a balky dog is yet an undiscovered sight."

IN California an immense watermelon has appeared on the farm of Mr. James M. Short, of Santa Barbara. Mr. Short was working on a hill side, when the watermelon, weighing eighty-six pounds, broke loose from the vine and started for him. The farmer saw his danger and tried to run from it, but the vine treacherously caught his feet, and the ruffianly vegetable came thundering down upon him with terrible speed, striking him to the earth and rolling over his prostrate body. Mr. Short is not the only man who has been overthrown by a watermelon. Ask Gratz Brown!

THE Boston *Advertiser* wants a school established in that city wherein may be taught the art of making good bread. Having suggested the idea, which it urges with great force, the plan is commended elsewhere, and the New York *Mail* remarks that such a school must succeed in Boston, if anywhere. When a few thousand accomplished bread-makers have graduated in Boston, the new race of Yankee school teachers can go forth on their beneficent mission to bless the land. We doubt, however, if the Boston bread-making school would produce any who could excel in proficiency in that useful art many of our Pittsburgh housewives and bread-bakers.

TRAVELERS from Dakota report that vast swarms of grasshoppers have appeared in the section of country between Vermillion and Yankton, and are committing fearful devastation. One man said he had twenty-five acres of corn, and in a single afternoon it was completely destroyed. The stage-driver says the insects were an inch thick in the road, and the wagon ruts were filled with them. At times they passed in clouds so dense that the sun was obscured. Wheat, oats and barley are safe, but corn, potatoes and everything in the vegetable line in the track of the voracious invaders are destroyed. They appeared to come from the south. The damage they inflict is hardly creditable to one who never witnessed their operations. They devour every green thing in their track, leaving behind nothing but a waste of desolation.

NEAL DOW writes to the *London Times* denying the statement made in the House of Commons during the debate on Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive bill, that the Maine law had entirely failed in repressing the traffic in strong drinks, and in diminishing poverty, pauperism, and crime. To prove that the policy of prohibition has not been a failure in Maine, he incloses certificates signed by the Governor and Executive Council of the State, showing that its effect has been most marked and salutary—poverty, pauperism and crime having been vastly diminished. In many parts of Maine the liquor traffic has absolutely ceased to exist, while wherever it exists at all it has to be carried on secretly and with caution as an unlawful thing. J. G. Blaine, H. Hamlin, W. P. Frye, and Lot M. Morrill bear similar testimony, and express their conviction that for no consideration would the people of the State again sanction the public sale of liquor.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
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GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
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GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Schuylkill;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
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CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
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We are prepared with a fuller and better assortment of Trusses than any establishment in the United States, suitable to every age and condition in life—we have Trusses at the lowest prices at which they can be furnished, and of a quality superior to any in the city, with competent persons to apply them, so that no one need fear in having the worst form of rupture returned and held to its place.

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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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MANUFACTURED BY
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ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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WINES, LIQUORS,
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R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
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We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. y28

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A full line of
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
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At greatly reduced prices at
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A LARGE STOCK OF NEW
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Brocaded Poplins,
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Beautiful Plaids,
For Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear.
Black Silks,
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Beautiful styles—very cheap.
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Velveteens and Silk Velvets,
At the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at
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GRAND STOCK NEW
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Choicest colors, pure silk, and now nearly one half former prices.
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New styles, beautiful designs, very cheap.
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NEW STYLES
NOW OPEN AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
Penn Street Stores,
Gros Grain and Taffetta Ribbons
In all the new Neutral Tints for Bonnets and Trimmings.
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
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In all qualities and shades.
Corded Satins and Turquoise,
Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons,
Neck Dressings, newest styles.
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Early Fall Styles now in. All new novelties during the season will be received as soon as out.
Fine Ostrich Plumes and Tips,
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In an endless variety of style and shade.
Fine French Flowers, Thread, Brussels, and Spanish Nett. Also,
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Most handsome styles and lowest prices ever shown.
An examination of our 50 and 75 cent
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Will convince any intending purchaser of the superior value we offer.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
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AT $1.12 WORTH $1.40.
In the new fashionable shades of cloth colors.
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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 18, 1872.

The excitement attendant on the Convention to-day pretty effectually put a stop to all kinds of business, and with but one or two exceptions there was no discounting done by the city institutions. From a very careful consideration of the financial outlook the conclusion is arrived at that there is nothing in the future, at present noticeable, that is any way portentous of financial trouble.

The railroads centering here are doing an immense business, all over-burdened with freight; and now that the Allegheny Valley has secured control of the Oil Creek Road, and a new channel is opened up to the coal, oil and lumber, as well as the manufacturing interests of Western Pennsylvania, several parties, men of business, who came here from Canada, attracted by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, in looking around, found they could profitably buy here, and left large orders to be shipped via the A. V. and O. C. roads to the lakes. This is but the forerunner of what is to come from that quarter, and on all sides like evidence of increase of trade is noticed.

Gold closed stiff, with an advancing tendency, at 114¼. There is no change to note in the rate of money in other cities.

Private advices from our New York correspondents have been received to-night, noticing the failure of some prominent members of the Stock Board, among whom are mentioned Howard, Irvins & Co., and Fairham, Gilbert & Co. Several other firms are said to be in trouble, caused by a decline in railroad securities. New York Central has declined 1⅜; Erie, 1¾; Pennsylvania Central, 2¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 1½; Oil Creek & Allegheny Valley, 1⅜; Lehigh Valley, 1¼; Adams Express, 3¼; American Express, 2½; Harlem Railroad, 3½; Reading Railroad, 1⅝. Lower prices for railroad securities are reported throughout the whole list.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	114¼
Bonds—1881	113¾
" (coupons)	113¾
5-20—1862	bid 113
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	113½
" 1865 new	113
" 1867	112⅝
" 1868	113⅜
10-40s	107¾
" (coupons)	107¾
Currency 6's	111⅝

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	96¾
Erie	52⅝
Harlem	109¼
Michigan Southern	87⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88
Rock Island	109
Ohio & Mississippi	42⅜
Union Pacific	59
Western Union Telegraph	84½
Adams Express	86⅝
American Express	65¼
Pacific Mail	67¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	85⅞
Reading R. R.	94⅞
United Co's, New Jersey	120⅞
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	38⅝
Lehigh Valley R. R.	87⅜
Philadelphia & Erie	29¾
Northern Central	86¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93 bid
Central Transportation	47⅜

NEW YORK, September 18, 1872.

Money active this morning, leaning as high as ⅝, but after it was announced that the Treasury had purchased $3,000,000 bonds an easier feeling prevailed. Late dealings were largely at 1-16, and finally the rate settled down to 7 per cent. Sterling unsettled, but closed firmer; 106¾ to 107⅝ cash to-day, and 8 for Saturday. Gold was held closely by the clique in the morning, who demanded 1 per cent. for use, but late in the day a large amount came into market, bringing down rates to 114, prices ranged from 113⅞ to 114⅝, closing at 114@114¼. The corner was not as stringent as it was yesterday. Clearings $138,0000,000. The Treasury disbursed $40,000. Governments opened weak, but closed at an advance of ⅛@⅜ on extra purchases of the Treasury. The Treasury awarded $3,000,000 at 110 87-100 to 111 84-100, all to be paid for in legal tenders. Stocks were heavy and unsettled early in the day, when prices declined from ½ to 2 per cent. in the afternoon. The extra purchase of bonds by the Treasury and easier money caused a general advance in prices. Erie advanced 4 per cent., Lake Shore 2½, and C. C. & I. C. ½. At the final close there was a reaction of ½ to 1¼ per cent. from the highest point except in Erie. The *Post* says the bulls are confident of controlling U. P., Pacific Mail and C. C. & I. C., and it is reported that a corner will very soon be made in the three last mentioned stocks. A report was in circulation that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads are to be consolidated, but the report is not authenticated. The market closed firm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 18.—Cattle: receipts today, including 20 cars to arrive, 1,207, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,854, or 462 cars, against 329 last week; the market opened very active for all grades, but before closing showed a tendency to weaken on common cattle; good cattle still command outside figures at yesterday's quotations, and were largely gobbled by buyers; there are now five cattle on this week's run than for a long period past; the attendance was large, and the feeling good; about 1,900 were disposed of; sales of 158 Ohio steers, 1,015 to 1,427 lbs., at $6@7,25; 48 State oxen, 1,425 to 1,572 lbs., $5,50@6,25; 162 Cherokee steers, 852 to eleven hundred pounds, at $4,75@5,37½; 341 Indiana steers 1,012 to 1,541 at $5,25@7,75; 102 Texans 1,120 at $5,25; 47 Illinois 1,078 to 1,673 at $5,70@8,00; 69 Michigan steers, 850 to 1,125 at $4@5,75; 36 Missouri 1,318 at $7,00. Sheep and lambs; receipts to-day including one car to arrive 2,800, making the total for the week thus far 8,400 against 10,200 last week; market more active than yesterday at an advance of 5c on all classes; sales of 1,836 Canada lambs, 66 to 71 lbs at $7@7,50; 920 Ohio sheep, 71 to 79 lbs at $5@5,62½; 44 Canada, 121 to 125 lbs at $5,25@6,00. Hogs: receipts to-day, including one to arrive 1en, 2,000, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,700 against 17,100 last week; market active at ten per cent. advance on yesterday's prices; sales 547 Ohio hogs, 170 to 266 lbs., at $5,10@5,25; 203 Michigan hogs, 170 to 190 lbs, at $5,10@5,15; 111 Indiana hogs, 187, at $5,35; 30 State hogs, 276 pounds, at $5.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Cattle: receipts 2,523; good grades fair and fairly active at $5@6,75 for really good to extra prime good to extra wintered. Common sold quite readily to shippers at $3,70@5,12½, and through lots at $2,25@3; shipments 1,612. Hogs: receipts 12,485; market dull and lower, especially on common grades; entire range $4,50@5; most sales $4,75@5; market closed weak; shipments 6,477. Sheep 2,429; market quiet and lower; $3,50@4,50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The market shows a falling off from the busy trade of last week, but is still active. Prices for cotton goods are well sustained. Prints remain very active, and are in short supply for many styles. Printing cloths are strong and scarce. Cotton and wool flannels are in good request at quoted prices. Foreign goods are less active, but steady in price. The flurry in the gold market creates some excitement among importers, as bearing on the prospective price of goods.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Cotton easy; sales 2,300; good ordinary 18c; low middlings, 19¾c; middlings 19¾c; receipts, 1,557; stock, 25,474.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pensuylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 28, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal disease treated in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are speedily cured.

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☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

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Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Museum of Anatomy, 867 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, by Drs. Jordan & Davieson, on MARRIAGE, the whole admirably adapted for family reading or for the scholar illustrated with numerous interesting work will be found a valuable practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or silver.

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Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. jy21:y54

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federa and State Courts.

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ORDINANCES.

No. 114.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Center avenue to Iowa street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Center avenue to Iowa street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Herron avenue, from Center avenue to Iowa street, and to fix the same in the manner directed by Act concerning streets, approved January 8th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 244. Aug. 19, 1872.

No. 115.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Second avenue to Wilmot street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Herron avenue, from Second avenue to Wilmot street, thereto re.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Herron avenue, from Second avenue to Wilmot street, and to fix the same in the manner directed by Act concerning streets, approved January 8th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 245. Aug. 19, 1872.

No. 116.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street, thereto re.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Bates street, from Second avenue to Wilmot street, and to fix the same in the manner directed by Act concerning streets, approved January 8th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 246. Aug. 19, 1872.

No. 117.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the vacation of Hiland avenue through property belonging to the city.

WHEREAS, It is ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Hiland avenue be and the same is hereby vacated so far as said avenue passes through the property recently purchased by the City of Pittsburgh for the purpose of building reservoirs.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 249. September 4, 1872. se17

No. 118.

AN ORDINANCE—Repealing an Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Seventeenth street, from Penn avenue to Kirkpatrick river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Ordinance authorizing the Grading and Paving of Seventeenth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, passed on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1872, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.

W. H. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 247. September 4, 1872. se17

No. 119.

AN ORDINANCE—Granting H. A. Altenheim right to erect an iron stable.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That H. A. Alter be and he is hereby granted the right to erect and maintain a building 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, on the north side of Penn avenue, on Mulberry alley, to be used as a livery stable, one story high, 20 to 30 feet.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.

H. W. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 246. September 4, 1872.

No. 120.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Hazlett street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.

WHEREAS, An Ordinance authorizing the opening of Hazlett street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, was passed on the 26th day of February, 1872, which Ordinance was defective; and

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of said street between the points above named; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Hazlett street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, in accordance with the authorized plan in the City Engineer's Office, the damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning streets, approved January 8th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and to let the same in the manner directed in an Act concerning streets, approved January 8th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. H. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 250. September 4, 1872.

No. 121.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Fifth avenue, from Penn avenue to Wylie avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Fifth avenue be and the same is hereby graded, paved and curbed from Penn avenue to Wylie avenue.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. H. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 248. September 4, 1872. se17

No. 122.

AN ORDINANCE—To Amend an Ordinance, passed July 29th, 1872, authorizing the construction of a three feet brick sewer on Thirty-sixth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Ordinance authorizing the construction of a three feet brick sewer on Thirty-sixth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river, passed July 29th, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read "construction of a three feet brick sewer on Thirty-sixth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river, and to connect with the stone culvert at Smallman street."

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 249. September 4, 1872. se17

No. 123.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 17th street, from Penn avenue to A. V. R. R.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select

NEW YORK.

Excitement in Wall Street

THE GOLD "CORNER" BROKEN.

Relief from the Treasury.

SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

Recruits for Brigham Young.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1872.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

The situation in Wall street this morning was alarming. The Germans held on tenaciously to the Erie corner, and the Smith-Gould party were eager for another fray. They had calculated on the condition of the importing interests, and found that the squeeze in gold brought down some of the heaviest importers in the city. They estimated the resources of the Treasury Department, and felt certain that the secretary could not come to the relief of the street; but there came an indication that the Treasury Department would not remain passive. At noon the offerings of bonds were opened at the Treasury, and were found to amount to $4,753,850 at 110 87-100@112 75-100. With more than usual promptitude the announcement was made that the Secretary would take $2,000,000 instead of $1,000,000, as advertised. This was an indication that the Secretary intends to be prepared to sell more than the advertised amount of gold to-morrow, and thus aid in breaking the corner in gold coin. The effect of these battles was felt in the Gold Exchange, where the price suddenly fell to 113¾, the lowest of the day. The rate for cash coin dropped to 1-6 per day, against ⅓ per cent. this morning, and gold operators breathed freely.

Nothing more than a running fight could be kept up in the money market this afternoon. The turn of the day was so decidedly against the lock-up party that the price fell to six per cent., though the closing rate was seven. The Treasury purchases of bonds were made all the more serviceable by the payment being made in legal tenders.

The high rates of money yesterday attracted much capital to the street to-day, and this was supplemented by fresh supplies of gold, and consequently of currency. On the top of this came relief from the Treasury, and the result is, a great disaster is averted.

It is reported that a corner will be made to-morrow in the Union Pacific, C. C. & I. C. and Pacific Mail.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The *Commercial Advertiser* states that the defalcation in the Sub-Treasury amounts to over $100,000, and that the defaulter is James I. Johnston, who had charge of the Stamp Department. Johnston was originally from Albany, was appointed six or seven years ago by Sub Treasurer Van Dyck, and has borne a high character. He has been absent some weeks, and efforts to discover his whereabouts are unavailing. Johnston resided on Staten Island. He has a wife and large family.

A Washington special to the *Post* says an examination shows an apparent deficiency of between $160,000 and $170,000 in Johnston's accounts, but whether this will prove an apparent or actual deficiency cannot be ascertained until the examination of the books now in progress is completed.

PERSONAL.

G. W. Griffin, Consul to Copenhagen, has arrived here on a six months' leave of absence.

General Sherman was at his office to-day, and received a multitude of callers, including large numbers of army officers and others, who called to pay their respects and congratulate him upon his safe return.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

There is authority for saying that the statement that Marlscal, the Mexican Minister, presented his credentials three weeks ago, and that the President answered his speech, alluding to the difficulty which had occurred between the members of the United States and Mexican claims commission, is unfounded.

CONGRATULATORY.

A letter is published from President Grant congratulating General Dix and the people of New York upon his nomination for Governor, and expressing the belief that his election is certain.

RECRUITS FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.

This afternoon 598 Mormon emigrants, composed of Scandinavians, English and Danes, who arrived by the steamer Minnesota, on Monday, left Jersey City for Utah by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Central National Bank of Chicago, with a capital of $200,000, was to-day authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failures are announced of Howard, Ivins & Co., and John M. Smith, Son & Co., the latter provision dealers, for $150,000.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President will visit the New Jersey State Fair, at Waverly, to-morrow afternoon, and the Newark Exposition in the evening.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamship Cuba to-day took $177,200 in specie for Europe.

THE CAPITAL.

"Poor Lo" at the Interior Department—Guns and Ammunition Wanted—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1872.

"POOR LO" WANTS GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The Grand River Sioux Indians called on the Secretary of the Interior to-day. Several of them made speeches, complaining of their poverty, and repeating the desire to be on good terms with the whites. Two Bears made a request for guns and ammunition, and said he could not farm like the whites with his fingers. He must learn farming in a short time. Running Antelope wanted to have the railroads which run through his country taken up.

The Secretary assured them that as fast as they go to farming they can have implements and all they are entitled to under the treaties. If they wished, he said, he would put them in a better country, where they would have the advantages of civilization.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For New England, on Thursday, southerly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and probably areas of rain; for the middle States, to-night, southerly to westerly winds, with cloudy weather and areas of rain, the winds veering to westerly and northerly, with clearing weather over the western portion during Thursday morning, and over the eastern portion on Thursday evening; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi generally clear weather, except probably the south Atlantic states north and north-west of the Ohio Valley; northerly and westerly winds, and generally clear weather, brisk and very brisk winds veering to north-westerly, are probable for the lower lakes. Cautionary signals are ordered for Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

BALTIMORE.

I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled at nine o'clock this morning. The report of the Mileage Committee, fixing the pay of officers and Representatives at six dollars per day for seven days, and mileage at five cents per mile was concurred in.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were then taken up, and the following rejected: Reducing the Grand representation tax from seventy-five to fifty dollars; providing that the dues of subordinate lodges and encampments be twenty-five cents per capita, instead of ten per cent. of their receipts; changing the title of the Grand Lodge to "Grand Lodge of America of Independent Order of Odd Fellows."

An amendment lengthening the official terms of representatives from two to four years was indefinitely postponed.

An amendment providing that a member of the Order suspended or expelled from a lodge or encampment shall not be admitted to membership in another lodge or encampment without obtaining the consent of the lodge or encampment from which he was expelled or suspended; provided, however, that the members suspended or discharged for non-payment of dues only may be admitted to membership in a lodge or encampment in another jurisdiction, under rules and regulations which the Grand Lodge may prescribe.

The other amendments were tabled. Several resolutions were offered and referred.

A recess was taken.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of reports of the committee on the subject of the extent and character of the jurisdiction assumed by State Grand bodies over subordinates originally established by the Grand Lodge of the United States and afterwards transferred to an adjoining State.

The Grand Lodge committee reported that the law on the subject seemed fixed by long usage in this body. They concurred in the views of the Grand Sire in his report, and the committee asked to be discharged from future consideration of the subject.

After several hours were passed in secret session, ordinary business was resumed, and a number of committees on various subjects were announced by the Chair.

The Committee on the State of the Order reported in favor of the re-translation of the ritual in German, and an appropriation of $1,000 thereto. The report was laid on the table.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

MAINE.

Complete Official Election Returns.

AUGUSTA ME., September 18.—The complete official returns from the several Congressional districts of the State have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. The Republican majorities are as follows: First district, Burley, 2,195; Second district, Frye, 7,157; Third district, Blaine, 3,649; Fourth district, Hersey, 5,150, Fifth district, Hale, 3,631.

Governor Perhams' majority falls about 1,000 behind the aggregate Congressional majority, owing to the cider law and other local issues.

KEOKUK.

Burning of the Steamer S. F. Merrill.

KEOKUK, IOWA, September 18.—The steamer S. F. Merrill, of the White Collar line, was burned this evening while lying at the wharf at Warsaw, Illinois. The fire originated in the texas, and as a still gale was blowing, all efforts to smother the flames were unavailing. The boat and cargo are a total loss. One hundred tons of hay on the levee were also burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE OLD WORLD.

French Communists Shot—Meeting Broken Up in England by Temperance Men—Spanish Carlists at Work—Reform in Cuban Custom Houses.

WEST INDIES.

REFORM IN CUBAN CUSTOM HOUSES.

HAVANA, September 18.—The measures of the Intendente have broken up a system of frauds in the Havana custom house, and smuggling trough the Cardenas custom house has ceased. The Intendente issued a circular on Saturday threatening to send all employes in any custom house where frauds are discovered prisoners to Spain. It is expected that the new order of things will increase the revenue from five to seven millions annually.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING BROKEN UP.

LONDON, September 18.—Thomas Hughes, M. P., attempted to address his constituents in Frome last night. A large number of temperance men, who are bitterly opposed to Hughes, were among the audience, and constantly interrupted the speaker. The disorder became so great that the meeting was finally dissolved, and the police cleared the hall.

GERMANY.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

BERLIN, September 18.—The correspondence between Emperor William, Minister Bismarck and the Bishop of Ermeland on the subject of excommunication is published. The bishop takes decided ground against the interference of secular authorities in matters of religion. The tone of the communications on both sides is sharp and uncompromising.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS AT WORK.

MADRID, September 18.—Several trains on the railway between Saragossa and Barcelona have lately been fired upon by Carlists. So bold have these desperadoes become that the drivers, in fear of their lives, have refused to work, and the running of trains between the two cities has been suspended.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS SHOT.

PARIS, September 18.—L'Olive, Deschamps and Daneville, three Communists, condemned to death for murdering hostages, and in whose cases commutation of sentence was refused, were shot this morning at Satory.

CINCINNATI.

National Pork Packers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—The members of the National Pork Packers' Convention were received on Change at noon. President Covington, of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed them cordially, and was responded to by J. L. Hancock, of Chicago, in behalf of the convention.

At three o'clock the convention reassembled in the Council Chamber. The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, which was adopted:

President—John L. Hancock, of Chicago.

Vice Presidents—Wm. H. Hamilton, of Missouri; Charles Culbertson, Illinois; James G. Ferguson, Indiana; George F. Davis, Ohio; Wm. H. Hamilton, Kentucky; Wm. Plankington, Wisconsin; Wm. Dunkman, Iowa, and Frank Sellers, Pennsylvania; J. G. Harvey, Maryland; Charles H. North, Massachusetts; H. C. Hensley, Tennessee, and T. Jewell, New York.

Secretaries—A. W. Mullane, of Ohio; A. C. Cassell, Maryland; Edward F. Chapin, Massachusetts; John Bucher, Illinois.

Mr. Hancock, on being conducted to the chair, recognized the compliment paid him, and proceeded immediately to business.

The Committee on Credentials reported one hundred and thirty-nine delegates present.

Hon. Geo. F. Davis, of Ohio, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the commercial bodies herein named the adoption of the following as a rule in their respective organizations: That any person expelled or suspended from any Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or Merchants' Exchange, shall not have the courtesy of admission to any body of a like character until he may have purged himself of his disability in the association from which he may have been expelled or suspended.

The following basis of representation was adopted: Illinois, 20 votes; Ohio, 15; Kentucky, 9; Missouri, 10; Indiana, 9; Wisconsin, 7; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 2; Tennessee, Nebraska, Michigan and West Virginia, each 1; New York, 15; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts 7.

The Committee on Business submitted a lengthy report on rules and regulations governing the provision trade. Considerable effort was made to print and postpone action until to-morrow, but the report was finally taken up seriatim, and so much of it adopted as could be considered to the time of adjournment. The following was adopted:

First—Boards of Directors of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce shall appoint five members as a committee on provision inspection, who shall act as referees in cases of complaint against inspectors on the question of any lot of provisions or any matter of business pertaining to the same, but the buyer shall in all cases have the right to designate his own inspector; but in case the seller objects that his office is being done, he shall have the right to call upon the Committee on Inspection, whose decision shall be final. In the absence of such committee, arbitrators may be substituted.

Second—All appeals from inspection must be made before the property leaves the city.

Third—Pork products packed between November 1st and March 1st shall alone be considered standard.

Fourth—In sales of fully cured meats, or to be fully cured and delivered at any specified time, the seller must deliver in good faith according to contract, the inspector to be the judge, who shall always be informed of the conditions of the contract before proceeding to inspect. Where sales of dry salted meats are made without other specification, it shall be considered that the sales contemplate meats fully cured, the inspector to be the judge.

Fifth—In case there is a specific agreement in dry salted meats, salage of 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. per cent., and either seller or buyer object, the inspector shall sweep as many drafts as are necessary, and the percentage so determined shall be binding on both parties. Drainage of one per cent. shall be allowed on pickled hams and shoulders.

Sixth—Tare on lard is to be made by actual stripping and the application of dry heat to remove the remaining lard, the casings to always to be weighed, and the difference between the gross weight and the weight of the empty package is to be the weight of the lard.

Seventh—Lard is to be divided into two grades, choice and prime steam; choice to be made from lead and trimmings only, either by steam or kettle, the manner of rendering to be branded on the tierce; prime steam to be made from the hog round, say head, gut, leaf and trimmings, in proportion in which the same came from the hog.

Eighth—320 pounds net shall be considered the average weight of a tierce of lard, upon which settlement of contracts shall be based; but the number of packages the contract calls for must be delivered, and the difference, if any, must be settled at the market price on the day of delivery.

KANSAS.

Threatened Revelations in State and National Politics.

LEAVENWORTH, September 18.—Letters have been brought to light here within the past twenty-four hours which reveal several very interesting chapters in Kansas and national politics. The letters were found in the letter press among papers for T. M. O'Brien, Government claim agent, who held office two or three years ago, but was obliged to escape arrest, and whose papers have since remained in a building belonging to Col. D. R. Anthony. Among the letters are a number from Jas. S. Legate to Senator Pomeroy, Wills Gaylord and Sol. Miller, and several other persons to Legate. They implicate Pomeroy in the Andy Johnson impeachment, and show that Legate rebelled against an attempt to fasten the obloquy of a forged letter upon him in order to screen Pomeroy.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 18.—First race; two mile heats; purse $400; won by Aureola in two straight heats; time 3:37¾; 3:35½.

Second race; mile heats; won by Cadwallador in two straight heats; time 1:44½; 1:45¼.

NEW YORK, September 18.—At the Prospect Park races to-day, the purse of $1,500 was won by Crown Prince; time 2:20¾, 2:28¾; 2:25¼; 2:29.

Second race, purse $1,250, was won by Joe Brown; time 2:20¼; 2:28¼; 2:30½.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Secretary Delano will leave Washington today for Ohio.

—King Charles of Sweden is lying dangerously ill at Malmo.

—Yesterday's advices from San Francisco say nine jurors have been obtained in Mrs. Fair's case.

—The steamship Strasbourg, from Bremen, and Scanderia, from Cardiff, have arrived at New York.

—It is reported that Edmond About is to be tried by a German court martial at Strasbourg on the 25th inst.

—William J. O'Brien was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Third Maryland District.

—Out of nine hundred and fifty persons summoned in San Francisco, a jury has been obtained in the Fair case.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax made an address, yesterday, at the Michigan State Fair, which is being held at Kalamazoo.

—Greeley arrived in Lewiston, Pa., last evening on the west-bound train. He made a few remarks from the rear platform of the car.

—Fifteen hundred dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of Robert Dunlap for the murder of James Carpenter, near Columbus, Ohio.

—Hon. Thomas Swann was yesterday nominated to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth Maryland district. There is no opposition to Swann.

—The Ohio River Improvement Commission met in Cincinnati, General Moorhead in the chair. Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were represented.

—At a political meeting in Charlestown, Indiana, on Tuesday, Newton Evans, colored, had his right arm blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, and is not likely to recover.

—A Washington dispatch says that Lewis E. Johnson, a son of Reverdy Johnson, has been nominated for Congressman-at Large by the Sawyer, or—bolting, Republicans in South Carolina.

—A special to the New York *Herald* from Bombay says that letters have been received from Dr. Livingstone dated July 1st, 1872. He was still at Unyanyembe, and well, and awaiting the arrival of Stanley's second expedition.

PARIS BRIGHT AND GAY.

The French Metropolis Recovering its Prosperity.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THE CROWDS, AND THE STORES.

The editor of the Baltimore *American*, in his last letter from Paris, writes:

RESTORING THE CITY.

The work of restoring all the palaces and buildings destroyed by the Commune, and repairing all the damage inflicted by the war, is steadily progressing. The walls of the palaces all stood firm, and even the Hotel de Ville will soon show no trace of the destroyer. Thousands of workmen are everywhere engaged in the work of reconstruction, and the Column Vendome will soon commence to rise again, the base of which is carefully ralied in again and made ready for sustaining the restored column.

Public buildings are also being erected in various parts of the city. The Column of July, which was damaged by the mob, is scaffolded and thronged with workmen from base to statue, and the damage done to the Triumphal Arch by German shells has already been repaired. New statuary is being erected in the Place de la Concorde, the Bois de Boulogne is resuming its former attractions, and the Champs Elysees was never more bright and gay than at the present time. The theatres are all open and crowded with visitors, and the Boulevards at nights for miles in all directions are thronged with people, and the cafes and cafes brilliant with gas jets reflected from the countless mirrors which cover their interior walls.

The Academy of Music, at the junction of the Boulevard Capuchines and the Rue de la Paix, which has been in course of construction for six years, is not yet finished. This will be the greatest structure of the kind in the world, its front being not less than 300 feet. The interior work and adornments we saw rapidly progressing, and it will doubtless be opened in four or five months. It exceeds in magnificence all of the public buildings in Paris, and is surrounded by statuary representing all the great music composers and the queens of song. On its dome there is a large group of figures, the central one holding a lyre over his head. The architecture is most imposing, it having been erected regardless of cost, both in head, and will be nearly fifteen millions of francs when completed.

THE BOULEVARDS.

It is difficult at night to cross any of the boulevards of Paris without danger of being run over by the stream of carriages that are rapidly moving in every direction. They radiate to all points of the city to the extent probably of fifteen miles, and everywhere are thronged with people, whilst the broad pavements in front of the innumerable *cafes* are filled with chairs and tables, at which the proprietors stop all who pass to take refreshments. It would seem that two-thirds of the population are on the streets or in the Champs Elysees at night, while more than a dozen theaters, two circuses, numerous concert halls, and five dancing gardens are filled to overflowing.

SUNDAY EVENING.

On Sunday evening a great many of the large stores have their windows lit up for the display of goods, but their doors are closed, and there appear to be no salesmen in attendance. The *cafes* are all in full blast, however, and doing an extra heavy business. The best of order is everywhere maintained, and everybody appears cheerful and in high spirits notwithstanding the recent national reverses. There are no beggars on the streets, as in London, and an almost entire absence of street vendors of all kinds except women and girls with fruit for sale. In London crowds of ragged boys and girls intercept you at every moment with matches or something for sale, and whine and whimper until you are compelled to give them something to get rid of them. In Paris we have not met one of this class, who seem to be altogether excluded from the street traffic.

"AU BON MARCHE."

We spent several hours to-day at Au Bon Marche, the greatest of the three large dry goods establishments of Paris. A more stirring scene of business activity it would be impossible to find anywhere. At all times during the day the whole building is surrounded with carriages waiting for parties inside making purchases, and the interior was so thronged that it was at times difficult to move about. The number of cashiers and bookkeepers at their desks was thirty-three, and the clerks and salesmen, male and female, will probably exceed three hundred. The most active and probably the most important of these is a colored man, who speaks fluently French, Italian, German and English. He is called hither and thither to sell to all nationalities, or to interpret for the other salesmen, who understand nothing but French. In this establishment there are departments for everything that can be called for, from the richest and rarest to the most ordinary goods. The price is marked upon every article, and no amount of purchase can induce the striking off of a franc in the bill. The department for cooked food was equally as thronged as the poorer classes with those for finer and more costly goods. There was a large representation of American ladies, but we saw no Englishwomen. It is a refreshment to shop for lady customers, where wine and cake and ice water is spread for them, and retiring rooms fitted up in most magnificent style. At one end of the building, on the third floor, is the dress-making establishment, where about two hundred ladies are employed in cutting, fitting and making dresses to order, whilst thousands of ready made dresses of every material are ready for sale, even to those made of the richest velvets, satins and silks. The throng of purchasers were passing in and out all day, and the cashiers were kept busy in settling accounts. The stables of this establishment have over forty horses, and twenty elegant carriages for the delivery of goods, which can be seen flying through the city at all hours during the day.

Some idea of the purchases made by Americans may be judged from the fact that Madame Francois, one of the principal dressmakers, stated to-day that she had just completed twenty-seven silk dresses for one lady from Chicago, the city, she added, that was burnt up last year. An American gentleman at Drexel's banking establishment this morning remarked that his wife had just called upon him for twenty thousand francs to pay for the purchases she had made yesterday.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

"You must not drink water," is the constant cry of the hotel keepers in Paris, and the addition of ice to it we are assured makes it rank poison. It is pretty much the same all over the Continent, water being regarded as of no manner of importance except for fountains, cascades and to drive water wheels. If at dinner you tell the waiter that you do not wish any wine he looks at you aghast, and repeats the question two or three times to be sure that he has properly understood you. He reports the fact to the headwaiter, and he, confident the stupid fellow has misunderstood, comes himself to inquire what kind of wine monsieur will have.

Then the wine furnished at the hotels is so horrible in quality that it is not fit to be drank. They evidently keep their good wines, and keep the common kinds for home consumption. The prices are also exorbitant, and it is the large profit that the hotel keeper makes that occasions so much anxiety that all his guests shall have large wine bills and that all shall dine at *table d'hote*, where it would be rank heresy for any one to fail to call for wine. When water is called for it is brought so warm as not to be drinkable, and it requires a half hour's notice to obtain a few small lumps of ice in order to do it. Italy and Switzerland we made a practice of carrying a cup in order to obtain a cup of cool and fresh water occasionally from the springs and fountains. If water is called for in the best of private houses they bring the sugar-dish with it, the idea being that water is unhealthy without being mixed with something else.

HOT BREAD.

The next most deleterious article to cold water in the estimation of a Frenchman is bread that is eaten before it is twelve hours out of the oven. It is then nearly all crust, and requires the best of mastication to chew it. Most elderly French men and women have their teeth worn down to stumps, and probably it is from long service on the hard bread which is universally eaten by rich and poor alike. Those who expect to find superior cake in the confectionary stores will be greatly mistaken, as they seem to be made of greasy pie crust. Nothing can be more beautiful than the display of cakes and condiments in the stores, but the American fond of cakes finds they are most unpalatable and unwholesome. If an ice cream is called for they serve it with a tasteless kind of wafer cake so thin as to be curled up in rolls and so brittle that it will break to pieces with the slightest pressure. This is the only cake that can be had in the ice cream saloons. The cost of a small wine glass of ice cream is twenty-five cents, and it is much inferior in quality to our ice cream. Ice water is served with it being frozen in a decanter by chemical process. This may possibly be costly, and adds to the price of the cream.

PARIS ITEMS.

The nurse girls of Paris who are to be seen in Palais Royal and the Tuileries Garden of an afternoon, keep the little boys and girls in their charge out of mischief by having red or blue ribbons tied around their waists and keeping the end in their hands. They are never allowed to go farther in advance of their nurse than the end of the ribbon, which is about four feet long. They do not appear at all averse to the constraint, and have evidently been raised under leading strings. The nurse girls in Tuileries Square would have a merry time of it if they were to attempt to constrain Young America in this way.

I observe quite a number of establishments here for the sale of American sewing machines. The Wilson, the Weed, the Singer, and numerous other machines are beginning to attract attention here, and are being introduced in all the dress-making establishments. Hand-sewing is too cheap, however, for them to make much headway in private families.

American coal oil is also getting into very extensive use here as well as in Switzerland and in Germany among the poorer classes. All the grocery stores have flaming handbills of Petroleum Americain.

Paris is now as it was under the Empire, swarming with soldiers. They are not in such gay plumage as formerly and appear in more solid and serviceable uniforms. They are to be met at every turn strolling through the city, and occasionally a regiment or a company marching under arms.

Yours, &c., C. C. F.

—A farmer named Robert Dunlap, living near Columbus, Ohio, had a young man in his employ whom he suspected of having illicit intercourse with his wife. On Tuesday, while the unsuspecting victim was employed in a cornerib, Dunlap fired one charge from a double-barreled shot-gun at him, killing him instantly. He then returned to the house and fired the other load at his wife, just grazing her back, and setting her clothes on fire. He then beat her over the head with the gun, breaking the gun-stock to splinters. Mrs. Dunlap will recover.

—Representatives of the United Workingmen's Political Association of New York held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and took measures for extending their organization throughout the city. It was announced that the object of the Association was to secure friends of the working men for local and state offices.

HOME NEWS.

BREVITIES.

....The Steubenville delegation will start home this morning.

....The Philadelphia delegation left this morning at one o'clock.

....The Steubenville brass band will please accept the thanks of the GAZETTE for a serenade last evening.

....Senator Doolittle, of the sore-head ring, sung his little song in Titusville on Monday evening last.

....The house of John Parfitt, three miles west of Canonsburg, caught fire Tuesday from a defective flue, and was entirely consumed. Loss about $4,000, fully insured.

....Governor Curtin is slowly improving, and will probably be able to return home in the course of a week. He is at Saratoga, attended by his physician and family.

....The decorations on Zweidinger's music store on Smithfield street, caught fire last night about nine o'clock and were all burned off the building. No further damage was done.

....The agent of the Pan Handle Road at Cincinnati yesterday telegraphed that it will be impossible to send a special train to Pittsburgh for Horace Greeley, owing to a press of business on the running stock of the road for current business.

....An appeal for charitable aid for John Lavelle, who was injured in the political riot on Saturday night has been made. Inasmuch as he is no citizen and was merely an on-looker at the procession, and is in need of money, we hope that the appeal will not be made in vain.

....Mr. Charles I. Barr, No. 98 Smithfield street, made a very beautiful and conspicuous display in honor of our visitors. This popular gent's furnishing store was ablaze with light last evening, and was handsomely decorated with mottoes, flags and lanterns. His wagon in the procession attracted much attention.

Coal.—The valley of Brush Creek affords a rare chance for coal men. The hills on both sides contain each three veins of good coal. A Railroad from the Hammondville station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, could be made up the valley of the creek for about ten miles, at a grade of about forty feet to the mile. Enterprising men might do well to examine the route.

....A most agreeable incident of yesterday's proceedings which we enjoyed exceedingly, was the serenade of our office at 10 A. M., by Beck's Philadelphia Band attached to the Philadelphia Veteran Club, under command of Col. Chas. G. Greene. The Club is one of the finest of the many clubs now in the city and the music discovered in our honor was as sweet as the music of the Spheres. Its strains will linger long in our memory.

A Great Carriage Factory.

Among the many thousands who come to the city this week from all parts of the country, there are doubtless some who intend, while here, to purchase a carriage, barouche, phaeton, sulky, buck-waggon or other such vehicle. We advise all such to visit the large establishment of Workman & Davis, carriage manufacturers, at Nos. 167 to 171 inclusive on Penn street, where they will find an extensive stock and variety suited to every taste, equal in beauty of design, exquisite finish and lightness, combined with strength, to the proofs of any factory east or west. This firm has spared no pains or expense to bring their work up to the highest standard of perfection. They are especially careful to select and use none but the best of materials; their wood must be of large growth, thoroughly seasoned and absolutely free from all defects; their iron and steel are made expressly for their use and are subjected to approved tests before coming to their shop. By this remarkable care and circumspection in the selection of material and by employing none but experienced and skilled workmen they have succeeded in establishing their reputation on a broad and secure foundation and are reaping a rich reward of their enterprise. So establishment of the kind has ever risen so rapidly in popular estimation, none turns out a better article, none can sell any lower, and so it is that it has grown to be one of the best and most extensive carriage factories in the country. Whether Grant or Greeley should be President, or whether Hartranft or Buckalew should be Governor, Workman & Davis stand ready to furnish an extensive turnout worthy of whomsoever the people may choose to ride in it.

Special Bargains This Week.

Rosenbaum & Fieldsman, at their great trimming and millinery store, known as the "Pittsburgh Emporium," at 76 Market street, have determined to make very large sales this week and for that purpose have reduced their prices and will give special bargains to all who avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase during the present week. Strangers now in the city should give this house a call; their stock, one of the largest in the city, comprises a wonderful variety of all manner of goods suited to the wants, tastes and circumstances of the ladies of every degree; if we enumerated them there would be room left for the publication of miscellany of the day. It consists in part of 80 pieces real guipure laces, offered below the cost of importation; 15,000 yards Hamburg edgings, at 2½ to 10 cents per yard; 5,000 yards of linen collars and cuffs, morocco belts, satchel belts, Roman scarfs, extra large crape veils, Guipure lace bertha, all the newest styles of hats, bonnets, caps, and trimmings, kid gloves, kid gloves, corsets, etc., etc. The house keeps an experienced buyer in New York watching the large auction sales, and is thus enabled to regularly receive goods to be purchased in packages for sale at prices so favorable that they are ready to undersell most other establishments. They mark their goods down to the lowest figure and have but one price. Ladies' sales and gents' sales are thus the best, both for the merchant and for his customers. Bear in mind that Rosenbaum & Fieldsman's is the place for bargains.

McKee, Murphy & Co.

The customers of this house who have observed the crowds of strangers that for the last two or three days have taxed the utmost power of all the salesmen and saleswoman in the establishment, might reasonably suppose that no goods were left—or at least that the assortment was broken, but this would be a mistake, they should know McKee, Murphy & Co. better—they are too smart for that—their stock notwithstanding the unusually large sales of the past few days is fully kept up by the daily arrivals of large invoices of new goods—the outgoing sales have been closely watched, and where the stock or the variety, in any of the numerous depart ments, became seriously reduced, new goods were at once taken to fill up with new goods, so that when the thousands of strangers who have found in this store just the goods they wanted, have all gone to their homes, the shelves and drawers of Mc. Kee, Murphy & Co.'s immense store, will be found as full and even more attractive than before the week of bustle began. Just look in and see how fresh and gay and full the stock is, and you will see that the sun shows of no lapses. Their enterprise keeps pace with their increasing popularity.

The Arches.

In the great variety of wall, window and street decorations, probably the most note-worthy and prominent were the quadruple arches at Smithfield and Fifth avenue, and the series of single arches extending thence on Fifth avenue to Market street, and a square each way on Smithfield. These added largely to the picturesque display. The Messrs. Murdoch would have been glad to make their evergreen wreathings more elaborate, and thus made a better exhibition of their well-known skill in that kind of festooning, but the orders given were for a *general* effect rather than a rich and profuse detail. Thus restricted it must be admitted that the orders were well executed. The general effect was really very fine, and elicited many flattering encomiums from the throng of strangers. We hope, when we come to celebrate the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson, that an unlimited order will be given to the Murdoch brothers to do their best on these or other arches. If this be done it is safe to promise that they will be made resplendent with floral beauty when attired in perennial green. They have had great success in their decorative art, as displayed in the adornment of private houses, for weddings and social parties.

Great Improvement in Musical Instruments.

Much enthusiasm has of late been excited among the musical people of the country by the introduction of the "Combination Solo Stops" into the parlor organs made by the well known house of Geo. Woods & Co.

This invention is a most important one, and the great variety of orchestral effects and variations that can be obtained by its use is certainly wonderful as well as beautiful. Messrs. Mellor Woods & Co. are the only firm who have applied these instruments and all interested in music and the development of a more elevated standard of taste in all that pertains to it are invited to call and examine them.

Mantels.

Marble, slate and marbleized mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale, lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of marble and granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam is used to all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.

6 W. W. WALLACE.

In this age of imposture, humbug and general sharp practice, it is almost impossible to obtain a fair and pure article of old Rye Whiskey, and hence the very damaging effects which follow the use of the liquor sold under that name and pretensions. Mr. James K. Lanahan, whose extensive wholesale establishment is at No. 355 Liberty street, appreciating the scarcity of good honest whiskey, has made a specialty of it and nowhere else can a better pure or older article be obtained, and yet his prices are most reasonable. Take our word for it, if you need any pure liquors for family or medicinal purposes, give him a call and you will thank us for our advice.

Gent's Silk Hats, $4.50, excellent quality; Broadway style 1872 and 1873, usual price, $7.00. A great bargain, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

Get Your Fall Suit at the Boston One Price Clothing Store. No cheaper or better goods in the city. Remember the number, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Fine Dress or business suits for gentlemen, can be had without delay, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Men's Working Shoes.—Whole stock well made and branded "warranted," $1.50, usual price $2.00, at Baird's Shoe House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

August Hennig, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 114 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. THIS

Prof. Campbell's Select School for Boys, Second floor Savings Bank, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny, is receiving a liberal share of public patronage. Instruction thorough. Tuition moderate.

Aquatic.

The rowing match for a thousand dollars, between Ellis Ward and John Bigler, on the Hudson river, to-day, is looked forward to with great interest. Both principals have continued steadily at work, are rowing magnificently, and one of the closest contests that has taken place for years in this neighborhood is expected. The backers of both men are confident, and considerable money has been wagered on the result. The odds are slightly in favor of Ward, but the friends of Bigler do not hesitate to accept even bets. It is predicted that the best time ever made in a five mile race will be made. Considerable money has been put up in this city on the result, as both contestants have many friends in our sporting circles.

Marine Band Concert.

The Marine Band, of Washington, D. C., will give an open air concert from the balcony of the Monongahela House this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The annexed programme is a selection of the pieces as performed by them at the Grea Peace Jubilee in Boston last June:

1—Die Wacht am Rhein.
2—Potpourri, from Hugenmots.....Meyerbeer
3—On the Beautiful Blue Danubee.....Strauz
4—Polka Radowa.....Remembrance of Bohemia Zikoff.
5—Selections from Il Poliut.....Verdi
6—Sounds from Home.....Gungel

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.:

Pat Kenny,	Wm. J. Miller,
Eugene McCanby,	James Kane,
Henry Bening,	James B. Cassiday,
Casper Silverman,	Samuel Hains,
Lepold Halt,	Samuel Fleishman,
W. H. Mason,	Wm. Schmolze,
Harry Fenton,	Charles Creaks,
Wm. Downy,	Geo. Roths.
John Meyer.	

Clap-trap and Cant.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any remedy guaranteed to contain "no diffusive stimulant," you will unevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catchpennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholsome invigorant in the world, owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and shattered nerves to the diffusive agency which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medicinal ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour. Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of drugs fi a state of fermentation which unprincipled hucksters are endeavoring to foist upon the public, as medicines. TTHS-S.

Mr. James Reno,

Federal street, Allegheny, near Robinson, has a full line of builder's materials on hand, comprising chimney tops, flue linings, fine brick sewer pipe, cornices, fancy mouldings, &c., &c., which he is prepared to supply in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Builders would do well to give him a call.

The American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine has all the advantages claimed for other machines, and has in addition the distinctive feature from which it takes its name. If you want a thoroughly reliable machine—one that will always be in working order, and will not be constantly needing repairs, get an American. The general office of the agent, Mr. James Espy, is at No. 178 Liberty street.

Ring Work:
Engagement rings,
Wedding rings,
Diamond rings,
Garnet rings,
Gents' Seal rings,
Children's rings,

All in endless variety and best quality, just displayed, for sale at the Allegheny Jewelry store of S. M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street.

Good residence in the suburbs of Allegheny at auction. The late Wm. Clayton's residence on the Perrysville road, near the Observatory, is to be sold on Friday morning next, at 9 o'clock. There is an acre and a half of beautiful ground and a good house of eight rooms. Particulars of A. Leggate, auctioneer, 139 Federal street, Allegheny.

Elegant Silver-ware.

Coin silver-ware, spoons and fine cutlery, stationery and mantle ornaments, clocks, watches and general jewelry in fine assortment at reasonable prices, at the popular jewelry establishment of S.